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Funeral Procession in Manila. Draws 100,000

Waving red flags and political banners, about 100,000 people marched through Manila on Thursday behind the coffin of the leftist labor leader, Rolando Olalla, and his driver, who were slain last week. The procession appeared to be the largest political

demonstration since Corason C. Aquino assumed the presidency in February. Communist representatives, meanwhile, said that negotiations on a cease-fire would not continue until the government demonstrated its control over the military. Page 2.

Reagan on the Defensive

Speech Fails to Silence Critics;
Wright Says He Broke 2 Laws

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — An embattled President Ronald Reagan has denied that he did anything wrong in secretly authorizing arms shipments to Iran, saying that the operation had succeeded in gaining the release of three American hostages. However, it was clear from the strong reaction to Mr. Reagan's explanation, both immediately after his comments Wednesday night and again Thursday, that the president had failed to quiet the storm of criticism that has led to a grave foreign policy crisis.

The incoming speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright of Texas, a Democrat, accused the president of breaking two laws.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, usually one of Mr. Reagan's staunchest supporters, said supporting arms to Iran was a mistake despite Mr. Reagan's good intentions.

In Europe, leaders of allied

countries talked privately about the "hypocrisy" of the American position on terrorism.

Mr. Reagan sought to put down the growing controversy before a nationally televised news conference Wednesday night. Saying that the decision to approve the arms shipments was "mine and mine alone," he called the operation "a high-risk gamble" that had been warranted by the circumstances.

Mr. Reagan acknowledged that administration officials had been divided over the shipments, but he denied that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had offered to resign.

"He has made it plain that he will stay as long as I want him, and I want him," Mr. Reagan said.

To eliminate the widespread but mistaken perception that we have been exchanging arms for hostages," Mr. Reagan said, "I have directed that no further sales of arms of any kind be sent to Iran."

Asked why he would not say that he made a mistake in approving the operation, Mr. Reagan replied: "Because I don't think a mistake was made. It was a high-risk gamble," he said, "the circumstances warranted, and I don't see that it has been a fiasco or a great failure of any kind."

He said the operation had "made some ground" because of the return of the three hostages held in Lebanon by a pro-Iranian group and the opening of "contacts with Iranian officials."

"As I think that what we did was right, and we're going to continue on this path," he said. Although his administration planned to further arms shipment to Iran, Mr. Reagan said, he had "no intention" of scrapping the Jan. 17 "intelligence finding," which he ordered the sale of military supplies to Iran.

"At the same time, we are hopeful that we're going to be able to continue our meetings with these people, these individuals," he said.

Mr. Reagan, facing the sharpest criticism in his presidency, repeatedly was asked why he had secretly approved circumvention of the first arms embargo law while asking other nations to observe it and while publicly proclaiming opposition to such support.

"I don't think the speaker of the House of Representatives is breaking two laws in his secret dealings with Iran as he has authorized," Mr. Reagan said.

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Mr. Reagan considers a question at his news conference.

RELATED ARTICLES ON PAGE 5

- Robert C. McFarlane's role in the "mistake" over Iran arms
- A British documentary said an Iranian businessman was the early U.S. contact on Iran
- Ayatollah Khomeini, in his first public comment on the affair, rejected U.S. overtures
- Reagan's stance provoked cynicism among Europeans

Old Problem for Reagan: Keeping Details Straight

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In justifying his decision to make secret arms sales to Iran, President Ronald Reagan has acknowledged for the first time that the moves had been "deeply controversial" among his top aides.

In trying to end the criticism generated by the revelations of the last two weeks, he was no more forthcoming Wednesday than in a speech last week, when he discussed some of the issues such as the involvement of Israel and the extent to which the arms sales were connected to the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

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Mr. Reagan may have provided enough assurances, however, for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to stay in government rather than resign over the Iran policy. But the information provided by Mr. Reagan did not seem to mesh with that issued earlier.

Mr. Reagan in past news conferences has had problems with the

NEWS ANALYSIS

details of foreign policy, and he had them again Wednesday. He said he knew nothing about Israel's involvement in the secret arms dealings with Iran, even though it had been widely reported. This led to a major contradiction Wednesday.

Both Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, had conceded last week that the United States approved at least one secret shipment of arms from Israel to facilitate the release of the first of the three hostages in Lebanon.

On Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said he knew nothing about the involvement of a third country, including Israel, in the secret arms sales. He said that in fact "there was a third country involved in our secret process with Iran."

On arms control, Mr. Reagan contradicted his own policy. He seemed to urge a series of all ballistics missiles, a proposal he made to the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, at their meeting in Iceland, although he had assured Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Saturday that he would no longer give priority to the proposal.

Mr. Reagan's answers reflected not only a lack of awareness about details, but a penchant for stretching a point. He said that, if not for the publicity, two more American hostages would have been freed in Lebanon. After David P. Jacobson was released Nov. 2, American officials said that they had expected one more hostage to be freed.

Mr. Reagan also contradicted what he said last week in a television speech about Iran. At that time, he said that the release of the three hostages was "a great success."

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Leaders of Both Parties Dispute Reagan Defense

By Jim Adams
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan accused Thursday by the incoming speaker of the House of Representatives of breaking two laws in his secret dealings with Iran as he has authorized.

Mr. Wright, Democrat of Texas, said Mr. Reagan had broken a law forbidding countries from transferring U.S.-supplied arms to third countries and a law requiring timely notification to Congress of secret operations.

"In this instance, the law was not followed," said Mr. Wright, who is to succeed the retiring speaker, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, in the new Congress convening in January.

A member of Mr. Reagan's own Republican Party, Senator David F. Durenberger, chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said the president should have informed Congress of the secret deal, but stopped short of saying laws had been broken.

Mr. Durenberger, of Minnesota, said the president's "interpretation of the law in this case was grossly erroneous."

— Senator Durenberger
Republican of Minnesota

of the law in this case was grossly erroneous."

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, usually one of Mr. Reagan's staunchest supporters, said that supporting arms to Iran was a mistake despite the president's good intentions.

"The bottom line is there should not even be a perception of trading

arms for hostages," the Kansas Republican said.

At a news conference Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan assumed sole responsibility for his Iranian initiative, which included supplying what he called a small amount of defensive weapons and spare

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LATE NEWS

UN Condemns U.S. Over Libya

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The General Assembly voted on Thursday, 79-28, Thursday to condemn the U.S. bombing raids on Libya in April as a violation of international law. The resolution called on the United States "to refrain from the use or threat of use of force" against Libya.

There were 33 abstentions on the resolution, which was sponsored by 27 countries, mostly Arab and Soviet bloc states. The United States was joined by most of its Western allies, as well as Japan and Israel, in opposing the resolution. Two members of NATO, Greece and Turkey, abstained.

Turkey Indicts Syrian

ANKARA (Reuters) — A Syrian diplomat, Mohamed Darwish Beladi, has been indicted for complicity in the July 1985 murder of Zeynel Abidin, first secretary at the Jordanian Embassy here, it was announced Thursday.

INSIDE TODAY

At just 16, Gabriela Sabatini is in her second full year on the pro tennis circuit but ranked No. 10 in the world — and moving up. Page 19.



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GENERAL NEWS

- Gilly vertebrae in a U.S. trial are expected to disrupt patterns of criminal activity. Page 3.
- An anti-U.S. backlash is growing in South Africa. Page 4.
- Nicaraguan rebels reportedly began military training in the United States. Page 3.

TRAVEL

- Chartering a boat in the Caribbean. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. reversed a takeover by Sir James Goldsmith. Page 11.
- Pilkington Brothers PLC, the British glassmaker, rejected a bid from BTR PLC. Page 11.

IN TOMORROW'S NYT

The auction of a \$21-million group of Old Master drawings from the collection of a man who made a fortune in dogfood and horse breeding may signal the beginning of a new era. Source: Melikian, in Weekend.

European Allies Also Sent Arms to Iran

U.S. Knew of Weapons Shipments

By Doyle McManus
and Gaylord Shaw
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — France and Portugal, along with other European countries and Israel, shipped arms to Iran with U.S. knowledge — and sometimes acquiescence — during President Ronald Reagan's secret negotiations with factions in the Tehran government, according to officials.

As a result, they said, Iran has received far more weapons for its war with Iraq than the single cargo plane supply that Mr. Reagan cited when he defended his decision to break his arms embargo.

This fall, for the first time in Iran's air force shot down an Iraqi fighter plane with a sophisticated U.S.-made missile, a \$1.1-million Phoenix.

The downing and other improvements in Iran's combat ability appear to have discouraged Iraq from further attacks on the Kharg Island oil terminal, which is the key to Tehran's economic ability to sustain its war effort.

The use of the Phoenix is a startling development in an Iranian air defense regarded until recently by some government and private analysts as ineffectual. Iraqi jets, for

example, launched 120 attacks against Kharg Island from September 1985 to October 1985, and nearly knocked out the entire complex in a series of devastating raids last August and September.

But an Iraqi source said that the country had mounted only one sortie since early October, and that attack apparently resulted in the loss of at least one of its Mirage jets.

Iran's performance in the war is a central element in the controversy over the arms shipments because the interests of the United States and its allies could be profoundly affected by an Iranian victory. Such a victory could affect the entire Middle East.

U.S. policy, estimated by Mr. Reagan on Wednesday, is that the war should be settled by negotiation and that Iran is the chief obstacle to such negotiations.

Moreover, Mr. Reagan and other administration officials have asserted that the United States allowed to reach Iran during the 18-month attempt to free U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

"We didn't act as any offensive power on the part of Iran," Mr. Reagan said Wednesday, adding,



Yitzhak Shamir

"We did not condone and do not condone the shipment of arms from other countries."

Initially, senior administration officials insisted that the secret arms program, run by the National Security Council over the Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger, said only

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New Basel Chemical Leak Stirs Fear

By Thomas Nerzer
New York Times Service

GENEVA — A cloud of foul-smelling phenol gas was released over Basel early Thursday following an accident at the Ciba-Geigy AG chemical factory, officials said.

Although the company said no danger was posed by the release — the fourth involving a Basel chemical firm in the last three weeks — it set off new fears in the city and renewed demands for tightened safety restrictions.

On Nov. 1 a huge chemical fire at a Sandoz AG warehouse sent tons of agricultural chemicals and dyes into the Rhine River. That incident has been widely condemned as Western Europe's worst environmental disaster in a decade.

The "latest incident" occurred when a gas cloud was released accidentally at 3 A.M. during experiments involving Araldite resin compound, Reinhold Moser, a company spokesman, said.

The Ciba-Geigy factory is near the burned-out Sandoz warehouse in the industrial suburb of Scherz, near Basel. Mr. Moser said the cloud contained phenol, which smelled like turpentine, was not dangerous because the phenol was highly diluted.

Nevertheless, city officials warned residents to keep windows closed. See GAS, Page 2



Walter Stutz, a government chemist in Basel, explaining the composition of the gas that leaked. Benno Gutzmer, works manager of the Ciba-Geigy chemical plant, listens. The company said the release of the gas posed no danger.

Using Inside Information About Penalty, Boesky Sold Off Millions in Stock

By James Steinwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ivan F. Boesky's sale of \$440 million of securities last week shortly before he admitted insider-trading violations has earned many professional stock traders and large institutional investors.

News of Mr. Boesky's involvement in the insider-trading scandal sent the price of takeover stocks plummeting this week, causing scores of millions of dollars in losses.

When many traders were evidence that Mr. Boesky was apparently able to sidestep most of those losses by knowing in advance of his impending settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and being able to sell many of these stocks.

The SEC announced Friday that Mr. Boesky had agreed to pay a \$100-million fine to settle charges that he had illegally earned more than \$20

million by trading on inside information about stocks that became the object of corporate takeover attempts.

Ivan F. Boesky & Co., Mr. Boesky's investment vehicle, had \$1.16 billion in marketable securities as of last Friday, according to lawyers for Choate, Hall & Stewart, a Boston law firm that is working with the company in the aftermath of the SEC settlement.

Many of the securities Mr. Boesky sold were apparently the stocks of companies that had risen sharply recently because of rumored or announced takeover attempts by other companies.

"It's the ultimate arbitrage," said one arbitrator, who acknowledged that he had lost millions in the last few days. "You take advantage of advance knowledge of your own legal problems. It's incredible. The irony is that the guy protected the most was Boesky himself."

Arbitrageurs buy up blocks of stocks in anticipation

of such announcements as corporate takeovers and restructurings.

There were rumors among traders Wednesday that a number of big investors were talking to a law firm about entering a class action suit against the SEC for allowing Mr. Boesky, 49, to continue trading while they worked out a settlement of their charges with him.

In an action directed against Mr. Boesky, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., Dennis B. Levine and others, a private stockholder filed a class action suit. The charging that investors lost money because of trades the group made using inside information.

Mr. Levine, 33, former investment banker with Drexel Burnham Lambert, has pleaded guilty to four criminal charges of using inside information and is accused of furnishing Mr. Boesky with confidential information.

Filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan by

Angelo Oriolo of Pennville, New Jersey, the suit represents shareholders who, like Mr. Oriolo, sold common stocks without the benefit of inside knowledge. According to the 24-page suit, Mr. Oriolo lost money because he sold 100 shares of General Foods Corp. in September 1985, two months before the company was acquired by Philip Morris Inc.

The suit sought unspecified damages under common fraud laws and treble damages under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

Uncertainty about the extent of the growing scandal also caused Drexel Burnham Lambert, a Wall Street firm that has confirmed receiving subpoenas from the SEC and the U.S. attorney in New York, to issue a statement that sought to calm some of the nervousness.

The firm insisted that receipt of a subpoena

does not necessarily indicate wrongdoing. But as a reflection of the concern in the securities world about the firm, the statement went on to assure investors that Drexel had substantial insurance coverage for its private brokerage accounts.

Still, the market in high-yield, high-risk "junk bonds," which Drexel all but created and controls, suffered losses for the third successive day Wednesday, as some investors worried that the firm's problems could harm their ability to buy and sell the bonds easily. And since these bonds are frequently used in financial takeovers, there was concern that several large announced bids for companies might now fall through.

There was also some evidence in the widening investigation that an investigation of government investigators was in the works. Los Angeles-based brokerage house that frequently

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100,000 Join Funeral March For Labor Leader in Manila

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — About 100,000 demonstrators marched here Thursday behind the flag-draped coffin of the leftist labor leader Raulo Ocampo and his driver, who were brutally slain last week.

The murder of Mr. Ocampo appears to have altered the political dynamics here, impelling peace efforts to end the 17-year-old Communist insurgency while further polarizing the left and the military, which are battling to control the shape and direction of President Corason C. Aquino's divided coalition government.

Communist representatives said Thursday that negotiations toward a cease-fire were canceled until Mrs. Aquino's government could "show evidence that it has control over the armed forces of the Philippines."

Mrs. Aquino told her negotiating panel Wednesday to reach a cease-fire agreement "within the month."

On Thursday, however, the rebel spokesman Saturnino Ocampo and Antonio Zamal — speaking to reporters walking along the funeral route — rejected that deadline.

They said that the talks were off until Mrs. Aquino could "show evidence" in controlling the military and bringing Mr. Ocampo's killers to justice.

Mr. Ocampo added that "the lines of communication are still open."

The 30-mile (50-kilometer) funeral procession, which began with a morning Mass at a Catholic chapel and continued into the evening, appeared to be the largest political demonstration and the most impressive display of clout by the left in the eight months since Mrs. Aquino came to power.

It was the largest political funeral since Mrs. Aquino's husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was buried in 1983.

There were no reported incidents of violence.

Many of the protesters carried placards calling for the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, whom some in the left have blamed for Mr. Ocampo's murder.

The protest was clearly not aimed at Mrs. Aquino, whom leftists view as a victim of rightist plots to destabilize her government.

"It is not directed at her at all," said J.V. Bautista, an official of the leftist alliance called Bayan. "None of this is directed at her. That is why we took extra care that the protest actions will not in any way develop into anything violent or confrontational."

Until now, Mrs. Aquino has managed to remain aloof from the ideological battle for the soul of her government, blaming enemies on both the right and left for the escalating political violence and holding tentatively to the "middle force" as her ideal call.

Her spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said the "middle force" backing Mrs. Aquino include the powerful Catholic church and the business community.

But lately under increasing pressure from Mr. Enrile and his supporters in the military, Mrs. Aquino has appeared to make more major concessions.

She announced last month that she would set a deadline in reaching a truce with the rebels, a long-held position of Mr. Enrile's, and she seemed to reinforce that position by saying she would "not negotiate to arrange a cease-fire within the month."

At a speech before American business investors Thursday morning, she declared that "labor-management relations are to be improved" and "no illegal strikes or lockouts are to be tolerated."

Her government in the past had been sharply criticized for not being tough enough against labor union.

rest led largely by Mr. Ocampo's May 1985 murder, which the military has accused of being a communist front group.

There was also increased speculation that Mrs. Aquino was on the verge of bowing to yet another demand of the military, the revamping of her cabinet to diminish the influence of the leftists and former human rights lawyers.

She and her senior aides have repeatedly maintained that there would be no radical changes before next year's scheduled elections, when some members would leave voluntarily to run for office.

The military's demands were presented to Mrs. Aquino by the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, who persuaded Enrile-led officers to pull back from their planned coup in exchange for General Ramos presenting a list of grievances.

In a televised interview Wednesday night, Mrs. Aquino essentially acknowledged the accuracy of that list of grievances, conceding that the military's list consisted not of "demands" but "recommendations."

Swiss Ben Marone, the Swiss government said Thursday that it had declared former President Ferdinand E. Marcos and members of his family, and entourage to be persons non grata, Reuters reported from Bern.

It said in a statement that a federal prosecutor had ordered all border crossings to be closed to the 13 people after the government received information that they intended to travel to Switzerland.

Mr. Marone is believed to have substantial assets in Switzerland. In March the Swiss government froze his bank accounts to prevent him from withdrawing money pending a bid from Manila to cover what it said were illegally obtained funds.

Mr. Marone and his family are living in Hawaii.



SHUTTLE SAFETY DRILL — Astronauts taking part in an evacuation drill Thursday carry a person to a bunker at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The drill was part of the U.S. space agency's review of shuttle safety following the Challenger explosion in January.

Seoul Moves to Restore Its Credibility

Government Defends Handling of Report on Kim Il Sung

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The South Korean government has begun a campaign to restore its credibility at home and abroad over its erroneous reports of the death of Kim Il Sung.

The reports this week that the North Korean leader had been assassinated formed one of the stranger episodes in many years of the South Korean government's divided, heavily armed and potentially explosive peninsula that is a victim of strange incidents.

It was South Korea that had spread most of the false reports, pouring out ample details of what it said were announcements from

North Korean border loudspeakers that Mr. Kim, the North Korean leader since 1948, had been assassinated and that his son, Kim Jong Il, had been crowned in his place.

The argument pursued by the authorities was that they had fallen prey to some sort of North Korean ploy. Its purpose, Prime Minister Lee Shin Yong told the National Assembly on Wednesday, was to "arouse international sympathy one way or another, and estrange the people from the government."

But officials also conceded, as one put it, that "even if innocent victims, they nonetheless risked the appearance of having been politically naive" — not a light burden in a country that attaches great importance to preserving peace.

A high-ranking official appeared before foreign reporters on Wednesday and insisted that divulging the loudspeaker broadcasts so readily was the correct thing to have done.

The level of public interest in Kim Il Sung's fate was great, he said. "We have to be very careful" in issuing such information, he said, but added, "It is also true that most Korean people with him."

Some political commentators said a government shake-up, possibly even a cabinet resignation, was not out of the question.

To the political opposition, the Kim Il Sung incident was an unexpected blemish. It had been on the defensive recently, sandwiched between radical students and government hard-liners. Suddenly it had an issue that it is certain to press with vigor.

The government has made lots of mistakes, but this is the biggest one, said Kim Young Sam, a leading opposition figure. "Our people will never believe in what the government says after this incident."

He also cautiously raised a point that has been on at least a few minds here: Was there deception, then? "I was not breaking any law in doing that," he said.

Mr. Sung disagreed with a questioner who asked why the American people would ever support giving weapons to the Iranian ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"We weren't giving them to the Ayatollah Khomeini," Mr. Sung said. "We were giving them to the Iranian people who wanted to have peace and justice."

These weapons, Mr. Sung said, were intended to give the Iranians who receive them "more prestige and muscle."

member of the Republican leadership in the Senate, said "I think the president is in a difficult spot, and we're really got a credibility problem here."

"We have put this thing behind us, yet, regrettably," he said. "Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, considered the former mayor for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination, said Mr. Reagan 'made a mistake by not asking the Ministry of National Defense for solid evidence to substantiate the announcements.'"

More Than Loudspeakers
Patrick L. Smith of the International Herald Tribune reported from Hong Kong.

Watters diplomats in Hong Kong suggest that one explanation for South Korea's refusal this far to release the truth about the Kim Il Sung broadcasts may be its unwillingness to compromise the sources of its intelligence.

South Korean officials in Seoul have acknowledged privately that at least some of the reports regarding the fate of the North Korean leader — including the initial assertion that he was assassinated during a train journey — were obtained through loudspeaker broadcasts at the border but through surveillance of communications between North Korean military units.

It could not be determined whether Seoul has the ability to monitor internal North Korean radio transmissions or whether it has cracked North Korean military codes. Nor can South Korea be expected to indicate whether it relies on electronic surveillance, direct intelligence contacts across the border.

U.S. military officials at the demilitarized zone, after initially backing South Korean reports of loudspeaker broadcasts, subsequently said they could not directly confirm them.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Will Not Reply on Falklands Bid

LONDON (Reuters) — The Foreign Office said Thursday that Britain would make no formal reply to Argentina's proposal to end hostilities over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, asserting that rejection of the proposals in Parliament by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was sufficient response.

Britain has occupied the South Atlantic islands, known in Latin America as the Malvinas, since 1833. Buenos Aires insists they belong to Argentina and the dispute led to a short war in 1982. Argentina offered Monday to declare an end to the state of hostilities but continued the war. It Britain would drop its 120-mile (243-kilometer) military protection zone around the islands and negotiate all issues, including sovereignty.

[Latin American nations, meanwhile, supported Argentina in the dispute. Twenty ambassadors or envoys from Central and South America issued a statement Thursday in Paris expressing their concern over Britain's refusal to end hostilities. Agence France-Press reported. The United Nations will discuss Argentina's proposal on Monday.]

Pretoria Says Botswana Aiding Rebels

PRETORIA (Reuters) — A senior South African army officer said Thursday that black nationalist guerrillas were using Botswana as a base to launch attacks on South Africa, the capital.

General Kall Liebenberg told military correspondents here that Botswana was being given to guerrillas, apparently with the knowledge of the Botswana government. The general made his statement in reaction to remarks he said had been made by President Quett Masire of Botswana that South Africa was looking for excuses to attack its neighbors.

Botswana, heavily dependent economically on South Africa, has frequently denied siding the African National Congress, the main black group fighting to topple white domination. South Africa has mounted two military strikes in the past year on alleged guerrilla bases in or around Botswana's capital Gaborone.

Karmal Loses Last Afghan Positions

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Babrak Karmal, the last leader of the Afghanistans, resigned Thursday from all his remaining government and Communist Party posts, the Kabul radio said.

The report said Mr. Karmal had resigned the presidency and his seat on the ruling Politburo, which has 12 members. His resignation was approved by the Politburo, according to the broadcast posted in Islamabad.

The move appeared to complete the process of removing Mr. Karmal from power that began in May when he lost the country's top post, that of secretary-general of the ruling Communist Party, to the former secret police chief, Najibullah.

U.S. Offers 'Catastrophic' Illness Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. health and human services secretary, Otis R. Bowen, proposed Thursday a \$1.77-billion expansion of the Medicare program to cover the expense of catastrophic illness among the elderly.

The cost would be paid in higher Medicare premiums. The total, spread over the 30 million beneficiaries of Medicare, amounts to \$4.92 a month. He said the increased coverage would provide unlimited hospital and medical coverage to Medicare recipients while limiting their out-of-pocket expenses to a maximum of \$2,000 a year.

Medicare provides health insurance for more than 26.5 million elderly and 3 million disabled Americans. It is financed jointly by the U.S. government and the states.

For the Record

Bliss Daily, the son-in-law of Mohammed Mawla, Tunisia's former prime minister, was captured three years Wednesday for insurance.

Pat Pat, the Chinese Range leader who ruled Cambodia for nearly four years, is reportedly in and has gone to China for treatment, the Bangkok Post reported.

The Milan police chief, Umberto Calliano, said the heroin, believed to have been imported from Turkey, was discovered in an attic. (Reuters)

The 2nd shuttle was launched Wednesday for more than 26.5 million elderly and 3 million disabled Americans. It is financed jointly by the U.S. government and the states.

REAGAN: Trouble With Details

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Reagan, in his opening statement, indicated that he would take full responsibility for the decision to sell arms secretly to Iran. To make it easier for Mr. Shultz to remain in the cabinet, he said, "I have directed that no further acts of arms of any kind be sent to Iran."

This went further than his previous statement that he had "no plans" to send additional arms.

Last week, Mr. Reagan insisted that disclosure did not mean he had "wildly speculative and false stories." The United States "did not, repeat, did not trade weapons or anything else for hostages, nor will we."

He suggested on Wednesday, that, in fact, there had been more than one trade, that he had wanted to admit. He said his Iranian contacts had been told that if they were really opposed to terrorism, as they had said, "they could begin by releasing our hostages."

IRAN: Reagan, on the Defensive Over Iran Deal, Denies He Made a Mistake

(Continued from Page 1)

It would not alter the military balance in the Iran-Iraq war.

While trying to answer the many questions about the secret operation he approved 18 months ago, Mr. Reagan entangled himself in a new controversy about the role Iran played in the arms shipments.

He denied four times that he had "condoned" arm shipments by Israel or any other third party to Iran.

However, 25 minutes after the news conference, Mr. Reagan issued a statement correcting himself.

"There may be some misunderstanding of one of my answers tonight," he said.

"There was a third country involved in our secret project with Iran. It was not Iran. It was a third country that I have authorized or condoned taken its total cost placed aboard a single cargo aircraft. This includes all shipments by the United States or any third country."

His statement did not specify which cargo plane he had in mind, but a C-130, for example, carries 125 tons of military equipment.

Mr. Reagan began the news conference by saying that he had followed the lines of the policy defense he made last week in a nationally televised speech. That address, according to subsequent polls, produced an unusually negative public reaction.

White House officials have acknowledged during the past week that disclosure of the secret dealings was the latest and most serious in a number of recent issues that have raised broad questions about the administration's credibility.

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REAGAN AND THE IRAN ARMS DEAL: Among the Europeans, reports of cynicism grow

Reagan Stance on Iran Angers Allies After Calls To Combat Terrorism

Reagan
LONDON — President Ronald Reagan's admission that he supplied arms to Iran to try to improve relations with Tehran has led to cynicism in Europe about Washington's tough statements on the need to fight terrorism, analysts say.

The interests of Western unity have caused politicians in most North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries to leave the harshest responses to newspapers, but some European officials are talking privately about the "hypocrisy" of the U.S. position.

Several European countries were shocked by Washington's falling support for the U.S. attack on Libya in April, which was intended to punish Tripoli for its alleged backing for terrorists.

But few diplomats and analysts expect Mr. Reagan's revelations to cause long-term damage to relations with Western Europe.

Thomas Ohlson, an arms trade expert at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, commented: "Washington's NATO allies are not likely to change their attitudes following the public admission of the Iran arms deal. They are all aware of these transactions."

"The Iranian affair is going to have a far more important effect on Reagan domestically rather than in his foreign policy," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan's Iran policy has laid Washington open to charges of double standards.

U.K. Report Details Effort Of Iranian

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service
LONDON — A British intelligence documentary has named an Iranian businessman as a likely go-between in the secret diplomatic mission that the Reagan administration and Iran early this year.

The businessman, Cyrus Hashemi, died suddenly in London in July of what was diagnosed as a rare form of cancer.

At the time of his death, his brother suggested that Mr. Hashemi might have been killed because of his role as a Justice Department informant in a case of illegal arms smuggling to Iran.

The intelligence case resulted in the indictment in New York of an Israeli general and nine others accused of being co-conspirators.

The documentary, scheduled for publication Thursday, based its conclusion that Mr. Hashemi was an administration intermediary on sources it does not identify and an interview with Elliott L. Richardson, the former attorney general who is described as having acted as Mr. Hashemi's lawyer.

Speaking at a preview of the show, the reporter responsible for the program, John Manly, quoted Mr. Richardson as having said that he had referred Mr. Hashemi to a contact in the Central Intelligence Agency early this year.

According to the reporter, it was not Mr. Richardson but the unidentified source who confirmed that Mr. Hashemi went to work for the agency.

Earlier this month, while attending a conference in Beijing, Mr. Richardson said he had arranged contact between Mr. Hashemi and American officials in an effort to win freedom for the hostages in Lebanon. But he denied any connection to the American arms deliveries to Iran.

The thesis of the television documentary is that Mr. Hashemi was involved both in an arms deal the administration did not authorize and in setting up the negotiations that led to the arms shipments that were secretly authorized.

The program asserts that he played a similar role in negotiations that preceded the release in 1981 of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Quoting a Justice Department top of a taped conversation between Mr. Hashemi and an American lawyer named Samuel E. Borman, it was also indicated on the charges of illegal arms traffic, the program reports that the arms dealer learned late last year that the administration was changing its line on arms sales to Iran.

In the conversation, as it is reported on the program, the lawyer says he has heard that Vice President George Bush approved the change but that Secretary of State George P. Shultz opposed it.

The source Mr. Evans cites for this information was a reputed arms dealer in France named Jean de la Roque, who was later named as a co-conspirator with him. Mr. Manly said he had talked to Mr. de la Roque, who had confirmed the lawyer's account.

Mr. Evans, according to the documentary, is a lawyer for Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi businessman and arms dealer by that name who is reported by that country's press to have met with Iranian officials to arrange the arms shipments to Iran.

McFarlane's Role in 'Mistake' Over Tehran Weapons

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, who headed President Ronald Reagan's clandestine mission to Tehran, says he believes the administration made a "mistake" in sending arms to Iran as part of an arrangement that included the release of American hostages.

"I think that it was a sensible policy to determine whether or not we could have a political dialogue with reformist people in Iran," Mr. McFarlane, the former White House national security adviser, said Wednesday. "I think it was a mistake to introduce any element of arms transfers into it."

Sources familiar with Mr. McFarlane's thinking said that he agreed to travel to Iran after being told by Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, his successor as national security adviser, that the president wanted Mr. McFarlane to open a dialogue with the "reformist" elements in Iran.

These sources said that Mr. McFarlane was chosen for the mission on condition that they not be identified, provided new details about the administration's secret dealings with Iran and the efforts to free the hostages and to establish a dialogue with elements in the government under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

A White House official said Mr. McFarlane established a dialogue with the Iranian government, despite his past opposition to arms transfers, because he had long favored establishing a dialogue with high-level members of the Iranian government.

According to this White House official, establishing a dialogue was favored by William J. Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, after the agency was told in July 1985 that Iranian officials had helped free some of the hostages aboard a Trans World Airlines jet.

After the successful resolution of that hijacking, Mr. McFarlane reportedly told other officials in the State Department that the mission was "hucky" in the outcome and needed to develop contingency plans for dealing with such events.

A White House official said that the development of plans for future aid and terrorist action — which led, in part, to the U.S. bombing of Libya in April — also produced "a great stirring of interest" in the State Department and components of improving relations with Iran.

About this time, in late July 1985, Mr. McFarlane was approached by David Kimche, then director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. Mr. Kimche told Mr. McFarlane that there were elements in Iran who wished to establish a dialogue with the U.S. and were willing to help obtain the release of hostages in return for a "good-faith" shipment of arms, sources said.

Mr. McFarlane reported to Mr. Reagan on the Kimche discussion late in July 1985. Mr. McFarlane's version of that session, sources said, is that he told the president it would be "wrong and unwise" to engage in "a trade of weapons for hostages."

Mr. Reagan reportedly replied that such a trade would be seen as violating his policy of refusing to negotiate for the release of hostages, and said that any arms transfer would also be seen as contributing to a continuation of the Iranian war.

But Mr. Reagan, while opposing arms trafficking, agreed that it was worthwhile exploring the possibility of establishing contacts with elements in Iran who might be influential in the government after the death of Ayatollah Khomeini, who is 86, a source said.

In early September 1985, Mr. Kimche met again with Mr. McFarlane and was told of the president's opposition to an arms-for-hostages swap. Mr. Kimche said he was willing to provide arms to Iran on its own and that the equipment, defensive arms and spare parts, would not make a difference in the Iran-Iraq war.

An administration source said: "In reconstructing what happened afterward it seems clear that Israel concluded that sending arms to the reformist elements of Iran was in their own interests and would not jeopardize relations with the U.S. government."

"In other words," the source said, "it was probably worth the risk even though neither McFarlane nor anyone else had given a formal O.C."

Subsequently, on Sept. 14, 1985, the Israelis sent a shipment of arms, including surface-to-air missiles, to a facility of the government in Iran. This shipment was followed by the release in Lebanon of the Iranian hostages.

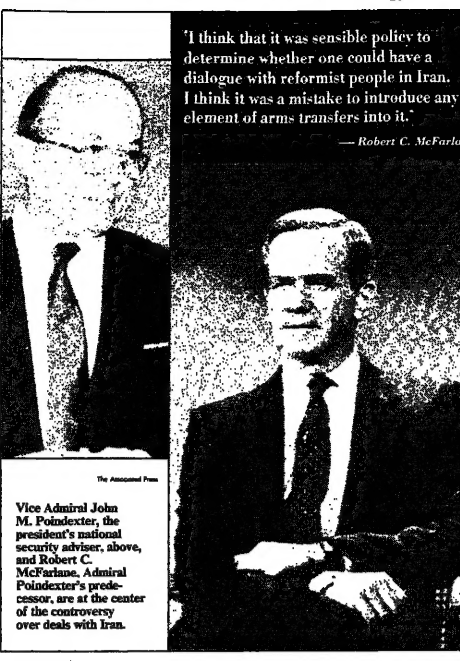
Reverend Benjamin Weir, an Israeli arms dealer, and Moshe Chertok, a wealthy Iranian exile who had served as a middleman in previous arms deals, said the aircraft flew in would be carrying a small quantity of military equipment.

Mr. McFarlane left Washington on Oct. 27 on a Boeing 707 that took them to Israel. He was accompanied by Colonel Oliver L. North, deputy director of policy and strategy affairs on the National Security Council. They boarded a Boeing 707 for Tehran, sharing the space with cardboard boxes and they were told carried "defensive weapons and parts."

The Americans were put up in suits at the Tehran Hilton. But they learned in telephone conversations with National Security Council officials soon after their arrival that the hostages had not been released. They also found out that they were dealing with low-level officials of the Iranian government.

Frustration increased steadily during their four days of meetings with the Iranians. And it was soon apparent to Mr. McFarlane that the mission had little chance of producing its promised outcome.

He accused the Iranian officials of "extreme bad faith" and they told him that they had tried to win the freedom of the hostages but did not have full control over those who held them.



The Associated Press

"I think that it was sensible policy to determine whether one could have a dialogue with reformist people in Iran. I think it was a mistake to introduce any element of arms transfers into it."

— Robert C. McFarlane

Khomeini Rebuffs U.S. On Efforts to Forge Ties

Reagan
TEHRAN — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini rejected on Thursday all U.S. efforts to establish ties with Tehran, describing the controversy over the secret approaches as a "great explosion" in Washington.

Speaking publicly for the first time on the affair, the Iranian spiritual leader said at a gathering at a mosque near his home:

"One thing I congratulate everyone on is the great explosion that has occurred in Washington's 'Black House' and the very important scandal that has gripped leaders of America."

"It has now been revealed that those who threatened and broke relations have come pleading to this nation, wanting to establish relations and making apologies," he said in the speech, broadcast on Tehran Radio. "The nation does not accept."

The ayatollah also criticized those who he said were repeating foreign propaganda and creating discord among Iranian officials.

Apparently referring to a question about the U.S. contacts that was asked by seven deputies in parliament, he said: "The tone of what you gave to the parliament is harsher than that of France than that of the very people who sit in those offices," meaning American leaders.

The ayatollah has denied reports that Iranian authorities negotiated with U.S. emissaries. But he questioned why the seven deputies to Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati seemed implicitly to confirm the reports.

The question, as printed in the Resalat newspaper, said: "It is heard that persons outside the framework of the Foreign Ministry contacted and negotiated with the American delegation. Please state whether they were sanctioned by the Foreign Ministry, and if not, what was the legal authorization for their contacts."

The signatories also wanted to know what the decision for such contacts, at what level they took place, who negotiated with the Americans in Iran, what they discussed and what was the outcome.

Ayatollah Khomeini said those who raised such questions either were ignorant of developments or were pretending to be.

ALLIES: Europeans Also Supplied Weapons to Iran

(Continued from Page 1)
few U.S. and Israeli arms shipments to Iran.

But several officials said that the U.S. decision to allow those shipments, especially a "vastly" light for other countries to funnel arms to Iran.

"There were lots of different arms deals," said a senior official who helped oversee the embargo effort. "Some were straight commercial deals. Some were the Iranian F-4 fighter had downed an Iraqi Mirage F-1 jet west of Kharg Island."

The Israelis have far better defense, wiring out much of the Iranian fleet of C-130 cargo planes in a single autumn sortie. But Xinhua reported in mid-October that the Iranian Air Force was "now" active than ever before though it possesses only about 100 war planes.

Some experts contend that this pattern of growing Iranian air strength likely originated in the arms deals and components that the United States, Israel and other Western nations have supplied.

also slipped through the embargo from Switzerland, Austria, West Germany and Britain, one source said.

The Iranian use of the Phoenix missile in the conflict, apparently for the first time in several years, was reported in U.S. intelligence analyses of the deal that were slipped inside the government this month.

Tehran radio and the Xinhua News Agency in China reported Oct. 15 and Oct. 16 that an Iranian F-14 fighter had downed an Iraqi Mirage F-1 jet west of Kharg Island.

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Bonn Indicates Berlin Terrorist Trial Will Not Cause Break in Ties to Syria

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service
BONN — The West German government has indicated that it will maintain diplomatic relations with Syria even if a court in West Berlin finds that the Syrian involvement in a terrorist bombing in March.

It appeared that Bonn, would downgrade, but not sever, relations with Damascus if the five-judge court ruled the bombing by Syria. Bonn previously has indicated that it will refrain from naming a new ambassador to Damascus.

But two months said Franco and Portugal had also been "actively" setting arms to Iran.

Commercial military sales have deviated to Iran.

The thesis of the television documentary is that Mr. Hashemi was involved both in an arms deal the administration did not authorize and in setting up the negotiations that led to the arms shipments that were secretly authorized.

The program asserts that he played a similar role in negotiations that preceded the release in 1981 of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Quoting a Justice Department top of a taped conversation between Mr. Hashemi and an American lawyer named Samuel E. Borman, it was also indicated on the charges of illegal arms traffic, the program reports that the arms dealer learned late last year that the administration was changing its line on arms sales to Iran.

In the conversation, as it is reported on the program, the lawyer says he has heard that Vice President George Bush approved the change but that Secretary of State George P. Shultz opposed it.

The source Mr. Evans cites for this information was a reputed arms dealer in France named Jean de la Roque, who was later named as a co-conspirator with him. Mr. Manly said he had talked to Mr. de la Roque, who had confirmed the lawyer's account.

Mr. Evans, according to the documentary, is a lawyer for Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi businessman and arms dealer by that name who is reported by that country's press to have met with Iranian officials to arrange the arms shipments to Iran.

was taken at Britain's urging after the London trial of Mr. Hani's brother, Nizar Haddad, directly implicated the same Syrian intelligence officer, Lieutenant Colonel Haidar Seld, in a plot to plant a bomb on an Israeli airliner at Heathrow Airport. Britain broke relations with Syria after the London trial.

New U.S. Policy in Berlin
James M. Markham of The New York Times reported that the United States has initiated a policy of informing East German and Soviet authorities of the presence in East Berlin of Arab diplomats who would have terrorist connections, according to reliable Western sources.

The sources said the policy was intended to ease the threat of terrorist attacks in West Berlin.

This summer, according to the sources, the United States told the East Germans and the Russians that a senior Libyan diplomat had been sent to East Berlin. "We knew that when he shows up there's plotting going on," one said. "The Soviets came back to us and said we would soon be satisfied. He left."

The initiative has grown out of mounting concern for the safety of West Berlin, for which the United States, Britain and France are ultimately responsible under postwar occupation accords.

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Anti-U.S. Backlash Grows in South Africa

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG—Signs of a potentially volatile anti-American backlash have begun to surface in South Africa.

They follow U.S. punitive sanctions against South Africa, the corporate disinvestment handwagons and congressionally mandated financial aid to black activists seeking to establish majority rule.

While U.S. officials stress that the backlash is so far amounting to a ripple than a tide, they say that as the bite of sanctions and disinvestment makes itself felt more on South Africa's already weakened economy—aid if Congress—anti-Americanism could increase, particularly within the far right of the country's political spectrum.

Handbills denouncing the United States have appeared at the homes of American diplomats here and in Pretoria, and have been distributed in parking lots of shopping centers.

Letters to the editors and officials of both African and English-language newspapers have become more vitriolic. Officials of the U.S. Embassy and related agencies report receiving anonymous and abusive telephone calls.

One leaflet distributed at shopping centers here depicts Uncle Sam pointing a finger under a headline "Yankee Go Home." The text reads: "B.M. is bankrupt. G.M. is bankrupt. Politics is a good excuse for bankrupt companies. Yankee go home!"

The reference is to IBM Corp. and General Motors Corp., both of which announced they were selling their South African subsidiaries to local interests, although they would continue to market their products here. GM Corp. did so after years of losing operations here.

Another handbill, distributed at the homes of U.S. officials in Pretoria, also depicted Uncle Sam, with the text: "You have a bad track record—Irish, Angola, Nicaragua." It added: "Hypocrisy is cheaper by the dollar."

Some diplomats speculated the handbills could have been produced by extreme rightists

groups like the Afrikaner Resistance Movement and the Afrikaner People's Guard.

Although there have been no organized anti-American demonstrations since sanctions were imposed, one American official said that as South Africa's sense of isolation increases, the

'You have a bad track record—Irish, Angola, Nicaragua. Hypocrisy is cheaper by the dollar.'

—Anti-U.S. pamphlet

U.S. Embassy in Pretoria could become a focal point of protests.

Although he said, has been fueled by growing objections to a controversial U.S. program providing at least \$26 million this year to various black-activated projects and, according to the language of the sanctions Act adopted on Oct. 2, to the "victims of apartheid."

Controversy over the U.S. aid to black activists has been heightened by a report issued by the Institute of American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, which said Washington planned to spend between \$90 million and \$130 million next year to move South Africa away from apartheid. U.S. officials estimate \$40 million will be spent on the projects next year.

The report said: "The purpose is to assist in the spirit of diplomatic counter-sanctions aimed at the United States. There would be more of the same. The atmosphere is bitter in some quarters." The official said.

Mr. Botha called the study "blatant interference with the Republic of South Africa's domestic affairs."

One U.S. official in Pretoria called the visa denial "the first dent" in what could become a long-term diplomatic counter-sanctions effort aimed at the United States. "There would be more of the same. The atmosphere is bitter in some quarters," the official said.

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promoting a black-majority government. "It has no other objective," he said.

Tension over the anti-apartheid aid, which includes scholarships to hundreds of blacks seen as becoming this country's leaders in the next decade and legal fees to black activists charged with subversion, began to rise at the end of September, when Herman W. Nickel, the outgoing U.S. ambassador, issued a flurry of announcements about project funding.

One U.S. official in Pretoria said that Mr. Nickel's announcements were interpreted by some South Africans as an intensification of pressure to coincide with the Oct. 2 sanctions measure.

In fact, the officials said, they were nothing more than a normal breakthrough in a backlog of bureaucratic paperwork at the end of the U.S. fiscal year, in which Agency for International Development officials in Washington processed a number of project approvals all at once to meet a deadline.

The anti-apartheid aid controversy intensified on Monday when Foreign Minister R.F. Botha announced in a harshly worded statement that South Africa had refused to issue a visa to an AID official who was scheduled to complete a study on malnutrition and starvation that was mandated by Congress as part of the sanctions measure.

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In Singapore, Pope Assails Measures to Plan Families

By Roberto Suro
The New York Times

SINGAPORE—Pope John Paul II, speaking Thursday at an open air mass, strongly defended parents' rights to bear children without any type of coercion or pressure.

In recent years, the government of this affluent but densely crowded city-state has enacted several controversial programs to control the birth rate.

"It is the right of the married couple to make a free, informed and mutual decision, in accordance with objective moral principles, regarding the spacing of births and the size of the family," the pope said.

The Mass was the only public event during the pope's five-hour journey here. On the third day of a two-week tour through Asia and the Pacific, John Paul flew from Bangkok to this island at the tip of the Malay Peninsula and was then to fly on through the night to the Fiji Islands.

The pope's presence in Singapore and in Bangladesh illustrates how he tailors his message to meet local concerns.

In Bangladesh, the local authorities were initially concerned that the pope would encourage the local church to seek to suppress the overwhelmingly Muslim inhabitants, according to Vatican officials.

Instead, John Paul primarily preached religious tolerance and the need for Catholics to form closer bonds to Muslims.

The pope repeated no mention of the church's position on artificial birth control in Bangladesh, a country that is desperately struggling with one of the world's lowest birth rates.

But he did not feel the same inhibitions in Singapore, where Catholicism is a small, but growing, presence. He said that although it represents less than 5 percent of the population,

Samora Machel in an air crash in South Africa on Oct. 19—should fall or be forced into a deal with the rebels, a vital trade corridor connecting Zimbabwe to the Mozambique port of Beira must be closed.

Mr. Mugabe recently told the Zimbabwean parliament that: "The security of Zimbabwe is our survival. The fall of Mozambique will certainly also be our fall."

The minister of state for security, Emerson Mnangagwa, was even more pointed in an interview on British television. He predicted an "immediate clash of interests" between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

At the least, it would give the rebels a springboard from which to increase their harassment of the Beira corridor.

The corridor, Zimbabwe's main trade route to the outside world in the days when this country was still white-ruled Rhodesia and Mozambique was a friendly Portuguese colony.

As a sanctions war with South Africa began to take shape earlier this year, Zimbabwe and the other black-ruled nations in the region decided to launch a program to upgrade the Beira corridor, which has fallen into disrepair.

The first phase, financed mainly by Dutch and Swedish aid, but including \$8 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS



BUG BED—Wolf Huber of Jenbach, Austria, polishes the Volkswagen Beetle that he made into a bed. Mr. Huber, a coffee shop operator, cut the car in half to bring it inside.

Dutch Plan Hearing On Widow's Pension

By Roberto Suro
The New York Times

THE HAGUE—Despite appeals by former members of the Dutch resistance and war victims, the state pension of an ex-resistance widow whose husband collaborated with the Nazis during World War II will not be withdrawn.

The pension, which was granted in 1945, will be paid to the widow, Mrs. Rietje van der Vliet, 72, who was using her income to support neo-Nazi groups.

Among the documents West Germany has asked for is one from 1946 declaring the northern part of Lelystad, now in West Germany, a free imperial state.

Others belong to the city archives of Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel. In return, East Germany will receive, among others, a 1419 document founding the University of Rostock, now in the East German city of the same name.

Around Europe

BUDAPEST—Although overruns will be banned from work places and some job-premises in Hungary as of Jan. 1, the Communist Party newspaper, *Nepszabadsag*, reported: this

was to be completed in March.

The dependence on South Africa of the neighboring black countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will be reduced from 68 percent to 40 percent, according to Edward G. Brown, chairman of the SADC secretariat.

Two years later, when the second round of the SADC negotiations will be completed, Mr. Brown said.

The guerrillas' most significant success has been the capture of a bridge over the Zambezi River linking the towns of Sena and Dona Ana. This opens the way to the provincial capital of Quelimane on the coast. If the rebels capture that, they will have succeeded in cutting off the main supply line to the town.

Although the rebel offensive has made dramatic inroads over the last six weeks, sources in Zimbabwe suggest that the guerrillas may, in fact, be more vulnerable than before.

General thousands rebels recently were expelled from Malawi, Zimbabwe sources said, and they are now exposed inside Mozambique with no border sanctuary to withdraw into and no easy supply route from South Africa. The towns they occupy are deserted and the region is without food.

"They go themselves a base that they can't supply," said one source. "The only way they can supply them is by highly visible air drops or from the sea. It's a good time to strike at them."

Tel Aviv—A suicide car bomber who was stopped at a U.S. National checkpoint in south Lebanon on Thursday detonated his car, killing three Fijian soldiers and a Lebanese woman, said a U.S. spokesman.

The spokesman, Timor Golez, said that preliminary reports suggested that the driver was upset at having to undergo a routine search at the UN peacekeeping outpost about 100 yards from his apartment.

A position of the pro-Israeli *South Lebanon Army* spokesman said that the car was loaded with explosives and that three civilians were wounded in the explosion at the Fijian checkpoint. The car was 10 kilometers south of the port of Tyre, he said.

The outpost of the UN Truce Supervision Force is just north of an Israeli-declared border buffer zone controlled by Israeli soldiers.

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East, West Germans Exchanging Archives

By Roberto Suro
The New York Times

BERLIN—East and West Germany exchanged lists of centuries-old historic documents last week under a recent accord to return archives left in each country's possession by the post-war partition of Germany. It was the first step in carrying out a cultural cooperation agreement signed in May after 12 years of negotiation.

The accord provides for links between the two German states in art, education and science. The documents were shifted across Germany during the war to save them from Allied bombing raids.

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Indonesia Says Budget Cuts Migration Effort

Reuters

JAKARTA—The program to shift millions of Indonesians to undeveloped outer islands will be curtailed for budgetary reasons, Indonesia announced Thursday.

The program has come under fire from Western environmentalists and human rights activists. They have accused Indonesia of destroying tropical rain forest and trampling on the rights of tribes whose land is used for resettlement.

Transmigration Minister Mar'oto said the government still saw transmigration as a good way to develop the outer islands. But deep budget cuts caused by the slump in world oil prices, he said, meant that original targets can no longer be achieved.

The biggest reduction would be in Irian Jaya, the jungle province in the far east of the country, where the actual figure for families resettled would be a third of the targeted number, he said.

He said that the government

Libyan-East German Accord

United Press International

BERLIN—Libya and East Germany signed an agreement in East Berlin on economic and technological cooperation, the East German main press agency ADN reported Thursday.

would now involve private Indonesian and foreign companies to help finance the plan, and there would be greater emphasis on encouraging families to arrange migration for themselves. The plan is being assisted by the World Bank.

Speaking to foreign reporters who toured migration sites in Irian Jaya, the minister said that under the original 1984-89 plan, the government intended to resettle 750,000 families, or 3.7 million people.

But because of budget cuts, new camps would be built and the number shifted probably would not be more than 150,000 families or 3.25 million people. Less than half of these would now move under the government program.

Indonesia has been hurt seriously by the fall in oil prices. It devalued its currency by 31 percent in September.

A chief aim of the program is to resettle landless farmers from Java, which has a population of 100 million, to outlying islands where the government is trying to develop cotton, palm oil and rubber estates.

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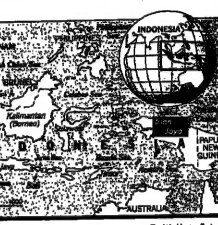
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The Washington Post

Harare Weighs Increased Effort to Help Defend Mozambique

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe—Zimbabwe appears to be moving toward a major military commitment to help its beleaguered neighbor, Mozambique, fight a growing threat from rebel forces thought to be backed by South Africa, according to recent statements by political leaders here.

The rebels, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, launched a new offensive six weeks ago. They have reportedly gained control of large sectors of Mozambique's central provinces and almost succeeded in cutting the country in half.

Harare's fear is that if Mozambique's Marxist government—still reeling from the death of President

Samora Machel in an air crash in South Africa on Oct. 19—should fall or be forced into a deal with the rebels, a vital trade corridor connecting Zimbabwe to the Mozambique port of Beira must be closed.

Mr. Mugabe recently told the Zimbabwean parliament that: "The security of Zimbabwe is our survival. The fall of Mozambique will certainly also be our fall."

The minister of state for security, Emerson Mnangagwa, was even more pointed in an interview on British television. He predicted an "immediate clash of interests" between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

At the least, it would give the rebels a springboard from which to increase their harassment of the Beira corridor.

The corridor, Zimbabwe's main trade route to the outside world in the days when this country was still white-ruled Rhodesia and Mozambique was a friendly Portuguese colony.

As a sanctions war with South Africa began to take shape earlier this year, Zimbabwe and the other black-ruled nations in the region decided to launch a program to upgrade the Beira corridor, which has fallen into disrepair.

The first phase, financed mainly by Dutch and Swedish aid, but including \$8 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

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International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- Bedouin Museum
- Making Roquefort
- Mexican City

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Shooting rapids in Japan

Because Japan's mountainous interior has many rivers flowing swiftly toward coastal waters, boats of about 20 passengers shooting the rapids are becoming a familiar sight. For example, the ride down the Mogami Rapids in the Tohoku district of northern Japan — a one-hour journey along a course with 50 waterfalls — costs about \$10. Also noteworthy are the one-hour ride along the Kiso River, just west of Nagoya, where the price is \$18, and the two-hour ride on the Honu Rapids, outside Kyoto, for \$20. More information on river trips is available from offices of the Japan National Tourist Organization.

Land of morning's queen

Billed as journeys to the biblical land of Sheba, tours of North Yemen are being offered by Decoovir, a Paris-based travel agency, with departures almost every month. Participants, traveling in all-terrain vehicles, visit what tradition calls the realm of the "Queen of the morning" who so impressed King Solomon. Each 11-day tour, leaving from San'a, takes in Marib, Sa'dah, Ta'izz, the port of Hodeida and other towns and villages. Prices start at 15,470 francs (about \$2,350). Contact Isabelle Rouault at Decoovir, 23 rue du Cherche-Midi, 75006 Paris.

Dead Cats and Curiosity

It is not often that a tourist attraction comes on the market, but one of England's most intriguing museums is for sale. Potter's Museum of Curiosity in the pretty, castle-dominated town of Arundel, Sussex can be yours at a going concern for £500,000 (\$835,000). The rambling Victorian house is a weird and wonderful repository of stuffed animals, assembled in tableaux by the 19th-century taxidermist Walter Potter. These include "Who Killed Cock Robin," with a stuffed specimen of each bird and animal playing its role, and the "Kitten's Wedding," where a full church party of sumptuously dressed kittens are on parade. There is a "Quinn Pipit Cricket Match," and 48 little rabbits in "The Rabbits' Village School." "Dancing Squirrels" shows here is one of the smaller creations. More than 30,000 people a year pay to see the collection, and, so reassured the cat-lover, it is made clear on all literature that none of the creatures on show was ever killed specially for Potter's attention. The selling agents, Humphreys, say that there has been a lot of interest in the property, much of it coming from outside Britain. They hope to conclude a deal by the end of the month.

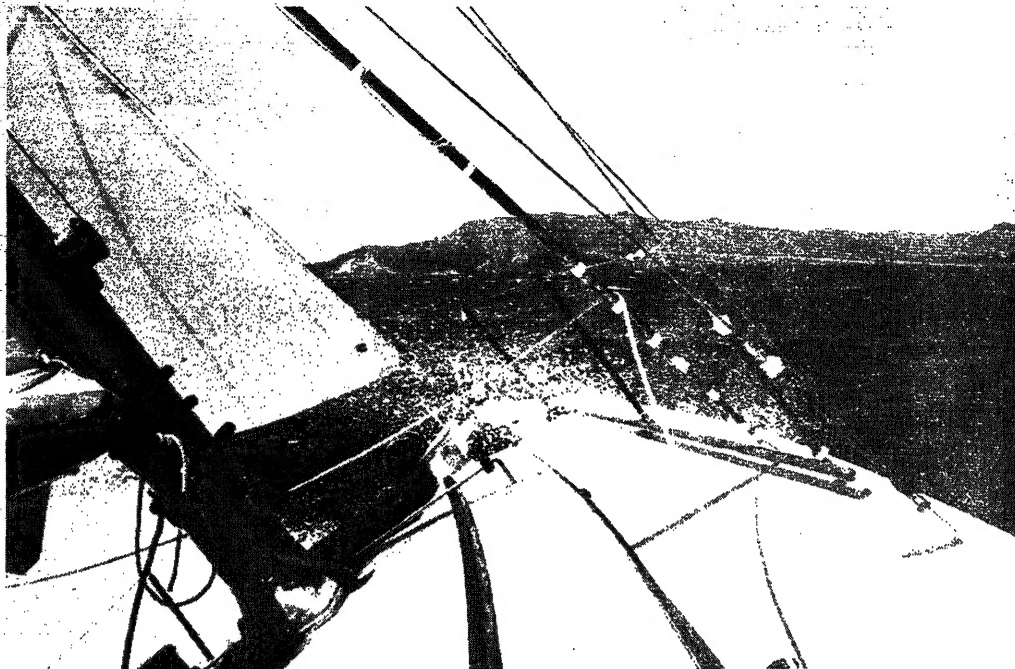
East Coast luxury digs

Two landmark hotels have recently reopened in the U.S. Northeast after extensive and expensive renovation projects. The St. Regis on Fifth Avenue in New York and the Willard Inter-Continental in Washington are positively dripping with Baume-et-Mercier watches, Acoustic carpets, Carrera marble, Eros silverware, gold-trimmed Limoges cups, mosaic floors and other little nods to the virtues of excess. If you have to ask what the Presidential Suite costs.

West German Castle-Hotels

A new 136-page guide in German or English tells about all the members of West Germany's exclusive Gast im Schloss association — castles and forts that have been converted to hotels, from medieval to luxurious. "Gast im Schloss und Schlösser," or "Castles for You," which costs 16.50 Deutsche marks (about \$8.25), includes drawings, maps and 16 full-color illustrations, and provides information on history and sightseeing in addition to details about the hotels. Available from Geschäfftsstelle Gast im Schloss, D-3526 Trenzburg, West Germany.

A Smooth Sail for the Soul



Michael Colledge/Bruce Coleman

A crewed boat was a great departure for us; we thought we'd try an experiment in luxury

by Roxana Robinson

THE true test of the soul is bareboat sailing: no crew, just you and your boat against the elements. For the purist, there is no alternative. For the faintly impure, however, there is another option: crewed-boat chartering.

Choosing a bare boat is a straightforward operation. They don't get much bigger than 50 feet or so, and even the top end of the line will be Sparan. The premise itself is Spartan: you are embracing the nautical life, not pretending you are still in your living room.

Choosing a crewed boat is a very different kettle of fish. The premise is luxury; you must decide on the degree. The boats range from about 40 feet to about 130 (about 12 to 40 meters). Size, price and luxury are closely related: a modest 44-foot boat with 2 crew members, taking 2 passengers, may cost about \$2,400 a week, while a 128-foot boat, with a crew of 6, taking 10 passengers, could cost about \$40,000 a week. Pretend-

ing, for a split second, that price is no object, you will find an astonishing range of amenities offered: hair dryer, electric shavers, microwave oven, tape decks, even air-conditioning, and a video cassette recorder to watch instead of the sunset. Wind surfers, motor dinghies and snorkeling equipment are pretty much standard.

Ambience will largely depend on the boat's size. On a 44-footer with two crew members and two passengers, you will have a difficult time maintaining much distance between You and Them, if such is your wish. A boat 90 feet or more, however, will have an "Upsstairs, Downstairs" flavor. The crew, of at least four, will wear uniforms and work the foredeck at a discreet distance.

Our family has always bareboated, from the honeymoon Caribbean cruise on a 36-foot sloop with no plumbing, to us and the three children in the comparative splendor of a Hinkley Bermuda 40 off the Maine coast. A crewed boat was a great

Continued on page 8

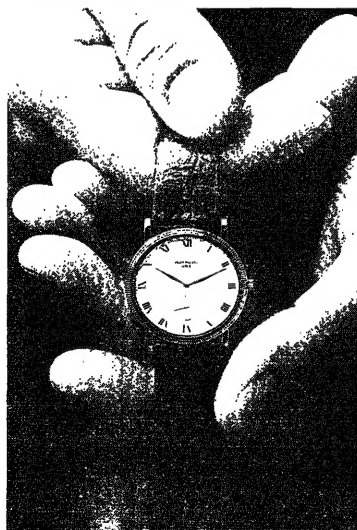
WHEN you first handle a Patek Philippe, you become aware that this watch has the presence of an object of rare perfection.

We know the feeling well. We experience it every time a Patek Philippe leaves the hands of our craftsmen. You can call it pride. For us it lasts a moment; for you, a lifetime.

We made this watch for you — to be part of your life — simply because this is the way we've always made watches.

And if we may draw a conclusion from five generations of experience, it will be this: choose once but choose well.

A Patek Philippe — because it's for a lifetime.



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41, rue du Rhône - 1211 Geneva 3 - Switzerland

SHOPPING

Indian Jewelry: Silver and Stones

by Deborah Blumenthal

SHOPPING for Indian jewelry is as much a part of experiencing the American Southwest as driving into the burning stillness of the desert, sampling fry bread and blue cornmeal tortillas. Few can resist the myriad arrays of beading silver rings, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, concho belts, buckles and watchbands studded with turquoise, coral, ivory or shells.

There is a multitude of shops, galleries and outdoor markets in the Southwest where one can buy jewelry. But ever since the 1970s, when interest in Indian jewelry peaked, there has been an influx of cheap imitations from Taiwan, Mexico and the Philippines. While some experts say there are tighter controls and fewer problems these days, it is still a good idea to stick to reputable shops and do some research.

In response to the problem of fraud, the Indian Arts and Crafts Association was formed in 1974. It is made up of dealers, collectors, museums, craftsmen, traders and others who aim to "enhance and maintain the image and marketing of handmade American Indian arts and crafts." Those who belong are not compelled to sell only handmade jewelry made from natural, untreated stones, but they are required to give the buyer full information about a piece.

The Navajos, whose reservation extends through parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, were the first American Indians to work with silver and they are still considered



the top silversmiths. When a stone is used, its purpose is to enhance the silverwork.

The Zuni Indians of New Mexico are known as master jewelers because of their exquisite stonework. Individual stones are cut and set into or on top of a sterling silver surface. Using a more modern technique known as channelwork, the stones may be cut to fit tiny channels with perpendicular walls so that the stones are separated and, in effect, outlined with silver. The Zunis are also known for using rows of tiny stones. Their "needlepoint" or "petit point" techniques employ small stones that taper at the ends and resemble woolen stitches on a canvas. The Zunis are also famous for their fetish necklaces, which, unfortunately, are often crudely copied.

The Hopi Indians of Arizona are famed for their overlay design technique in silver jewelry. In this process, two sheets of silver are used. An open design is cut into the top piece, which is then joined to a lower, uncut sheet. The cut-out area is scored with a diamond. On many reservations, making jewelry is a primary source of income. The most gifted of these artists now attract a loyal following of apprentices. Some of the best-known include Charlie Loloma, Michael Kobitz and Lonahofez, all Hopis; Quan Andrus, Nancy

Haloo, and Eugene and Yvonne Mahooray, who are Zunis; and Carlos Eagle and Edison Begay, who are Navajos.

Most of the jewelry sold in galleries, jewelry shops and outdoor markets of the Southwest is new. But some of the collections contain older, one-of-a-kind pieces known as pawn jewelry, which belonged to Indian families and were eventually traded or pawned for cash. While these pieces might have been bargains at one time, and developed a cachet because of their history, experts warn that simply being marked "pawn" does not make a piece valuable.

"Often the Indians pawned their medicine pieces and kept their good ones," points out Martha Mayer Lund, author of "Indian Jewelry Fact and Fantasy." The prices vary widely and are determined by the amount of silver used, the size and quality of the stone, the degree and type of decoration and, in some cases, the reputation of individual artists. Bracelets may sell for less than \$50 and go up to \$1,200. Simple silver earrings may sell for just a few dollars, whereas earrings with chunky turquoise squares bordered in silver can cost more than \$300. Fetish necklaces generally cost about \$100 a strand. The concha (Spanish for "shell") belts, made of several decorated discs of silver attached to a leather strap, may sell for less than \$200 and can go over \$1,300.

Deborah Blumenthal, a writer who lives in New York, wrote this article for The New York Times.



Ralph Blumenthal

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

New Attention Is Focused On Cruise Ship Sanitation

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — When is a cruise liner sanitary enough to pose no risk to passenger health? What must be done to make sure it remains that way? And how much does the public need to know about all this?

Such questions are getting new attention. Last spring, under considerable pressure from within the government to save money and from the cruise industry to revise its procedures, the U.S. Public Health Service dropped its routine, unannounced, twice-a-year inspections of international cruise liners that call at American ports. Now, however, under a recent congressional directive, the inspections are about to be resumed and results made public.

"We thought the program was a good one," said Dr. Lawrence Farrer, an epidemiologist and internist who is director of the quarantine division of the Public Health Service's Centers for Disease Control, which supervised the inspections. "The reason it

was not refitted ships, of ships that re-enter the U.S. cruise market after a long absence and of ships on which diarrhea was reported. "We thought the industry had reached a state of maturity where it would be able to do without our boarding every ship every six months," Farrer said. "But others thought otherwise."

From among the others was Representative Lawrence J. Smith, Democrat of Florida, who engineered the campaign to get the inspections restored. He expressed concern after more than 1,000 passengers were found ill in gastrointestinal outbreaks aboard the Holiday of Carnival Cruise Lines and the Rotterdam of Holland America Line-Westours in sailings out of south Florida in late April and early May.

Under the system that was abandoned April 30 and that presumably will soon be resumed, each routine inspection involved 42 items divided among six categories: water, refrigeration, food preparation, potential contamination of food, personal cleanliness of food handlers, and general cleanliness and repair. Each item in the first four categories counted 20 points; one deficiency in those categories would mean failure to obtain a passing grade of 85. Each of the 10 items in other categories counted two points.

In its final summary of inspections, the CDC said 34 ships that sailed regularly from U.S. ports had scored 85 or more points when last inspected and 22 had scored fewer than 85. To John Reuss, chairman of the International Committee of Passenger Lines, the scoring system was unfair. Some 20-point deficiencies are not very serious, he said in an interview in 1984, and "don't mean that the whole ship is in mortal danger." He said more recently that the system developed by the National Sanitation Foundation would assess prompt correction of deficiencies rather than points.

Under the inspection program set up for the industry by the National Sanitation Foundation, when a ship has met the requirements of the revised CDC guidelines, its name will be included in a registry certifying that it has done so. Gary Sherlaw, director of certification services for the foundation, said the registry would probably be published every six months, but possibly quarterly. He said, however, that the initial registry would not be issued until all participating ships had been inspected, which could take six months.

If a ship has been certified and fails to meet the standards of a future inspection, Sherlaw said, it will be re-inspected within four weeks and, if still out of compliance, removed from the registry. Ships not certified will not be named. But will the public have access to inspection reports, as it does from the CDC? "Not from the Sanitation Foundation they won't," Sherlaw replied.

Both Sherlaw and Reuss said that the program was voluntary and that, by the end of October, about half the 20 member companies of the International Committee of Passenger Lines had agreed to participate. About 85 percent of the cruise industry, had signed up.

The CDC's continued confidence, however, to conduct its own inspections of

Some demerits don't mean the ship is in danger

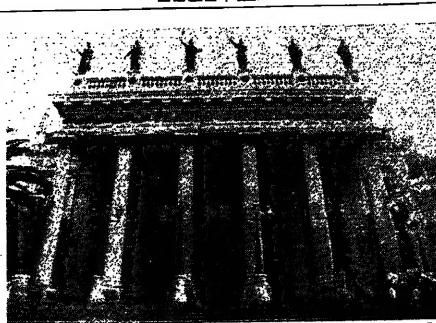
was restructured in that we didn't have the resources. Eleven years ago, when we started the program, AIDS had never been heard of."

The congressional directive was contained in a report that accompanied legislation appropriating government funds for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. The legislation, however, did not appropriate money specifically for the inspection program.

Routine inspections, and publication of their results, have been strongly opposed by the cruise industry. The major lines contend that they are capable of inspecting their ships themselves and maintaining sanitary standards. The International Committee of Passenger Lines, an industry group, recently announced that, effective Nov. 1, unannounced semiannual inspections would be conducted for the lines by the National Sanitation Foundation of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a nonprofit research, educational and service corporation.

The Centers for Disease Control appeared to accede last May to industry wishes when it dropped routine inspections and issued revised sanitation guidelines that the industry said it would follow. These guidelines reduced the number of critical standards that a ship must meet to pass inspection and speeded the system for attesting that deficiencies had been corrected. The CDC continued, however, to conduct its own inspections of

TRAVEL



The Theater in Guanajuato.

A Golden Heritage In Guanajuato

by Edward Cody

GUANAJUATO — For the traveler to Mexico who seeks a change from beaches or Aztec ruins, Guanajuato is something of a little more genteel than the normal tourist stop south of the border. The place is slightly pretentious and, at 75,000 population, hardly a metropolis. But precisely because things of beauty are so concentrated here, and because the suburb of Mexico or the resorts seem so distant and crisp, Guanajuato has the serenity and sobriety of an *arriviste* New World Florence.

It was not always that way. The town started as a Tarascan Indian settlement in a steep, narrow valley. The name remains from this period, a Spanish corruption of a Tarascan expression meaning "frog hill." But things changed soon after conquistadors showed up early in the 16th century. As was the case so frequently in Mexico, the agent of change was gold, along with a good quantity of silver.

The mining boom produced wealth and a swift influx of Spaniards, which, mixed in the pure air at 6,800 feet, produced a town of bourgeois palaces and minuscule tiled squares connected by narrow streets winding up and down the hillside. As they did elsewhere, the townfolk paid for gold-enriched churches imitating the best of the Old Country.

Then along came the Jesuits, who founded a university in 1752 that gave the Guanajuato a cultural vocation unusual for a semi-provincial town. The university still functions, now a government institution, offering the regular Mexican curriculum and interesting Spanish language lessons for foreigners.

Emphasizing its pride in its heritage, the city hosts an annual Cervantes Festival, drawing artists from around the world. This year's event featured performances by groups ranging from the U.S. Ohio Ballet to

a West German rock group. Many appear in the Juárez Theater, a gloriously overdone building in a madcap mix of classical and Moorish styles, inaugurated in 1903 by the dictator Porfirio Díaz.

The Juárez Theater is the symbol of the high cultural level of Guanajuato and its penchant for the transcendental values of art that daily animate the life of the community," crowns the program for a previous arts festival.

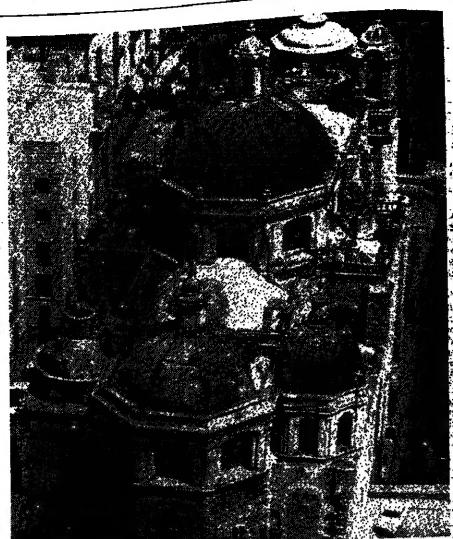
Gold and silver production have waned to almost nothing. But little has changed to ruin the center of town. Visitors can sit and have a shoe shine on wrought-iron benches that ring Union Garden Square, one of Mexico's smallest, then walk around the narrow streets, most of its carefully tended surface. J. Soldado Alvarez Perez, buttoned into his orchestra director's uniform, tells visitors his state-financed band plays concerts there every Sunday at noon and 6 P.M.

A three-minute stroll down a narrow alley and through an enclosed terrace where university students eat *cruite* breakfasts, the General Manuel González Square usually has a flower and vegetable market in the morning.

A few more streets away lies the house where Diego Rivera was born, now a museum. Early drawings and paintings by the muralist hang on the walls. Aside from the art, the red house has been preserved in the style of Rivera's late-19th-century childhood and provides a glimpse into bourgeois family life of the time in Guanajuato.

Walking up and down the alleyways is a chance to taste the city's charms. Fitted snugly into a narrow valley, Guanajuato is small enough, to be readily accessible on foot.

What had been an underground sewer canal was enlarged into the main thoroughfare from one side of town to the other. As a result of this catcombed expressway, most traffic passes underneath the seventh little



Spanish Church.

squares and dozens of streets, where walking is pleasant and the red, yellow, blue and yellow houses are so close together, neighbors can almost reach hands through their windows.

In a city that prides itself on elegance, it may surprise visitors to be greeted on arrival through the tunnel by small boys shouting, "The mummies, the mummies." These boys are would-be guides. Unless you move to stop them, one is likely to jump on your car fender and begin shouting directions, "To the right, to the left."

If you have a shoulder 12-year-old in your party, inspection of the "mummies" will be a big hit. A couple of dozen of Guanajuato's late residents stand in time in a crypt-like passageway, their bodies preserved in the grotesque poses that resulted when someone threw them into pauper's graves years ago. One mother who is said to have died in childbirth is accompanied by a mummified baby. Local lore says all the bodies were preserved because of the unusual mineral content in the old mine shaft, where city fathers used to have the poor buried.

Tradition says that when independence rebels led by Father Miguel Hidalgo attacked the Spanish garrison here in the early 19th century, the Spaniards retreated into a heavily fortified granary. Juan José de Loyola Reyna Martínez, a teen-age Guanajuato miner nicknamed El Pipila, saved the day for the rebels by grabbing a torch and setting fire to the granary door. He was killed, but the Spaniards' fortress was penetrated and Hidalgo's ragtag forces drove away the colonial troops.

The gesture was more romantic than effec-

tive. Several months later, Spanish troops captured Hidalgo in northern Mexico. After executing him, they took his head to Guanajuato and hung it from the Alhondiga granary, now a museum, on hooks that are still visible.

In many ways, Guanajuato is still a place for romantics. My favorite hotel, the Posada Santa Fe, has two suites, neither presidential. The first is called the Suite of the Kiss, the second the Suite of Love. Guests tend to come down late for breakfast on the terrace and toast a while in the morning sun.

The Posada Santa Fe rises proudly on Union Garden Square, just across from Juárez Theater. On the other side of the square is the Hotel San Diego, equally well situated, but without the covered terrace that makes dining so agreeable at the Santa Fe. Neither is fancy or expensive. Rates at this time of year range from \$15 double to \$37 for the Suite of the Kiss. As they do all over Mexico, prices rise in the winter season. Getting to Guanajuato from Mexico City requires a substantial drive, about four and a half hours at swift speed. The roads are well maintained, however, and the more pleasant of two routes takes you through San Miguel de Allende, another colonial town where travelers can stop for a good Mexican lunch.

The trip can also be made as part of a journey leading to other interesting sites such as Morelia and Pátzcuaro in neighboring Michoacán state. And, if you are still after a tan, the beach resorts of Irapuato and Zihuatanejo are only a day's drive away.

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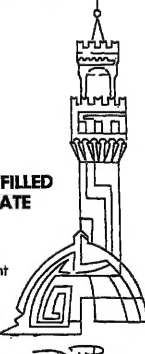
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Sail

Continued from page 7

departure for us; we thought we'd try an excitement in luxury.

We enlarged our party. Besides my husband, Tony, myself and our three teen-age children, Gus, Wade and Rocky, we had invited Tony's younger brother Will, an excellent sailor, and an English friend, Ian, and his 15-year-old son, Liam, another excellent sailor. We needed a boat at least 60 feet long, but we didn't want too many crew. We still wanted to feel we were on a sailboat. After much discussion we chose Swany, a 72-foot French-built ketch. It was sleek and graceful, with tank decks, a crew of three and no VCR.

The Caribbean is roughly divided into two yachting areas. To the north is the one around the Virgin Islands, which straddles the 35 miles (about 55 kilometers). Distances between these islands are short, and many of the boats are 40 feet and under, both bare and crewed. The southern region runs from St. Martin to the Grenadines, about 400 miles. These distances are substantial, and many of the boats tend to be much bigger. They are ocean-going craft, most of which make the long trans-Atlantic passage to the Mediterranean for the summer season, after the trade winds die down in May. Many are custom built for their owners; they generally conform to a high standard of manufacture, design and maintenance.

This means the crucial element in your choice will be your crew, and it's the only one that will be an unknown quantity when you walk up the gangplank to board. My husband told the broker we wanted a captain who liked to sail. He's heard of some who don't — and we were assured that the captain loved nothing more than sailing, that our first mate was first-rate, and that our cook lived only for her art. About personalities we could only hope.

The crews on the big boats come from all over the world; many are British, with a recent influx of Australians. Bill Lawrence, our captain, was a former racing skipper from Bournemouth, England. Thirty years old, he had a rather formal manner, a degree in anthropology and geography, and a sympathetic smile. Greg Murphy, first mate, was 26, a native of Brisbane, Australia, socially casual and naturally precise. Rachel Dunn, also 25, was from Cambridge, England.

Swany was immaculate, above and below decks. There was a big double saloon below, five double cabins and four baths. The cabins themselves were small.

We boarded Swany for our 10-day charter at English Harbour, Antigua. Except for arrival and departure, planned in advance, our trip was determined by the spirit as it moved us. We wandered to a quiet Barbados beach after Antigua, then to St. Barts, crowded and touristy, next to die and French Frigate St. Martin, then to unspoiled Anguilla, and back again to St. Martin, for our flight home.

As we left the handsome 18th-century stone buildings of English Harbour behind us, I watched Tony closely for signs of

restive wishfulness, but saw none. He claimed to feel only admiration for Bill's seamanship, and bliss at his own lack of responsibility. The two younger sons, Gus and Will, offered their services, however, and were put to work at once on the winches. As the days went by, it became clear that a crew allowed no more activity, no less. It's partly a matter of environment: the mild air and halcyon waters of the Caribbean are more inviting than the utilitarian islands and bone-chilling waters of Maine.

The crew's familiarity with the region is best illustrated when we were on the boat. New Year's Eve found us at Marigot Bay, St. Martin, at the restaurant Greg had sent us to in the marina, where we dined under the stars to a live-jazz reggae band. But the next day we wanted peace and seclusion, and set sail for Anguilla, where the fishermen were still sailing. We sat on the Swany and watched the New Year's Day regatta, the old-fashioned gaff-rigged fishing boats skimming slowly across the quiet waters of the bay. The regatta was a sight to behold. The boats were white with red sails, and the crews were dressed in white. They were sailing in a line, and the regatta was a sight to behold. The boats were white with red sails, and the crews were dressed in white. They were sailing in a line, and the regatta was a sight to behold.

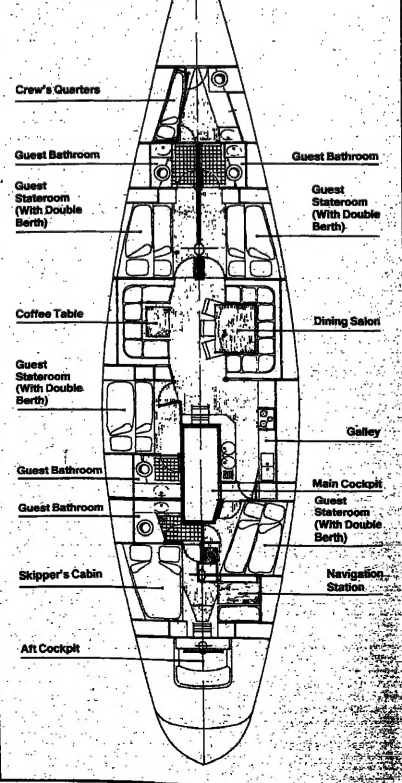
The food was wonderful, and exactly suited to our crew. Rachel used no salt, lots of chicken, fish and veal, and lots of imagination.

As for sailing, we didn't miss a thing. Big ocean-going yachts are a different proposition from the bare boats we chartered in the past. The deck of one is a bit like a chessboard: if you don't know the game, you see a random collection of shapes and lines. If you do know the game, you see a network of force-field and suspended tension, threats and counterthreats. One of the boys stood casually beside the clearest and windiest of the boats and Greg told him immediately to step to one side or the other. The threat of the line snapping was a real thing. The boys were not just sailing; they were sailing with a purpose. The boys were not just sailing; they were sailing with a purpose. The boys were not just sailing; they were sailing with a purpose.

We left Barbados one night after dinner, headed northwest for St. Barts. We were going before the wind, and the sails were going out on both sides. A couple of us took turns at the helm, and the rest lay on deck, wrapped in quilts. Conversations slowed and stopped, and we slept, and woke and slept again beneath the great black and brilliant sky, the boat singing beneath us on the long sweeping billows. The looming sails spread out mysteriously ahead, no sound except the smooth rush of water past us.

Roxana Robinson is writing a biography of George O'Keefe to be published by Harper & Row. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

Below Decks On the Swany, Close Comforts



TRAVEL

An Israeli Museum for Bedouin Culture

by Thomas L. Friedman

WHEN a friend first mentioned that Kibbutz Lahav in the northern Negev had established a Bedouin museum, it struck me as a contradiction in terms. The idea of enshrining the traditional customs and folk art of a nomadic people did not seem quite right.

After a visit to the Museum of Bedouin Culture, however, these reservations are erased. This extraordinary collection of Bedouin art and the tools of daily life, and the verisimilitude with which it is displayed, are so compelling that it is easy to forget at times that you are in a museum.

Not only the visitors have been fooled. "One day an old Bedouin who was working here in the kibbutz wandered into the museum," said the curator, Orna Goren, "bumped into him and gave him the traditional Arabic greeting of *Alahu wa alahu*. 'My house is your house.' I told him to stop, but while I went and prepared him a cup of Arabic coffee."

When she came back 10 minutes later, she could not find the elderly Bedouin. Upon closer inspection, she discovered that he had climbed into the opening exhibit of the museum — a Bedouin tent with meninges performing daily tasks — and was sleeping on the colorful reclining pillows set in desert sand. "I knew then we had a realistic exhibit," Goren said.

Set up by Kibbutz Lahav, about a 90-minute drive south of Tel Aviv, the Bedouin museum is the product of cooperation among kibbutzniks, their Bedouin neighbors and some Israeli devotees of desert life who realized that if the essential of Bedouin life were not collected they would soon vanish.

The result is believed to be the only Bedouin museum in the world. Opened a year and a half ago, it now receives more than 5,000 visitors a month.

The collection is housed in a circular, one-story ramble building, perched on a hilltop overlooking Kibbutz Lahav and the surrounding desert. The museum is broken up into displays of Bedouin life — everything from carpet-weaving to praying in a shuk's tomb to serving coffee — accompanied by detailed English explanations and interspersed with original photographs.

Downstairs is a hall for special exhibits of Bedouin art and a small theater where visitors can see a slide show on Bedouin history, which is far more rich and complex than most people realize.

"The Bedouins are without exaggeration one of the truly significant cultures in world history," said Professor Elton Bailey, one of Israel's leading authorities on Bedouin life and poetry, and a man who was instrumental in setting the museum on its feet.

In order to understand anything from the contents of Abraham's tent to the reason Jews eat unleavened bread — the Bedouin's daily bread — on Passover you have to know something about Bedouin culture," Bailey said. "If you understand why the Bedouins



Model of a wedding camel.

live the way they do, you will understand why the ancient Hebrews wandering in the desert lived the way they did."

As for Islam, he added, "the values of the society Mohammed grew up in, which determined his own religious preferences and the shape of the subsequent Islamic community, developed in a Bedouin milieu. The way the Bedouins lived served as a prototype of Islamic behavior ever since. Even the political behavior in the Arab world today, with its chronic instability, can be traced, in part, to the strong independent character necessary to survive in the desert and the strong tribal attitudes of the Bedouins, which make large-scale cooperation in the Arab states often quite difficult."

But what is the museum doing at an Israeli collective farm?

"We came to this spot in 1952, and we didn't know anything about the Bedouins," said Shlomo Tan, a kibbutz member and museum worker. "We were living in tents, and they were living in tents. It was desert all around both of us. I remember waking up one morning and seeing a whole caravan of camels with red carpets on them go by and thinking to myself, 'These are real nomads, and they are really on the move.' Gradually, very close friendships between us and them started to develop."

One kibbutz member, Uri Halamin, developed such a deep friendship with the Bedouins that he became disturbed by how rapidly their traditional way of life was being supplanted by the more Westernized Israeli version. He started collecting their home-made tools and examples of their folk art and put them on display in the kibbutz.

Ever since Israel was founded, the state has been ordering off over-larger chunks of the Negev Desert — for military bases, nature preserves or development towns — and thereby compelling the Bedouins to stop migrating. Since the Bedouins were pressed to live in villages, it meant that more and more sheep and goats, which need to graze far and wide, and to turn to the more modern Israeli



Weaving exhibit.

economy for survival. Schools for their children, steady jobs and more permanent housing followed, and with each new generation the Bedouins became more like their Israeli neighbors and less like their grandparents.

The few Bedouin artifacts collected by Kibbutz Lahav might have remained an innocuous little curiosity had it not been for Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Desert in 1982, after the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. It happened that Goren, an archaeologist who loves the Sinai Desert, had been living with her family in a Bedouin village at the foot of Mount Sinai since 1975. She had gathered many items from daily Bedouin life and set up a small museum.

When Israel had to leave the Sinai Desert, Goren had to look for a new home for her collection. She contacted the kibbutz, and they collaborated on a proper museum.

Once the project got under way, area Bedouins donated heirlooms to the museum. One of the most valuable pieces is a spectacular face veil of silver Ottoman coins interwoven with various herbs and colored stones, each meant to protect against something: pain, barrenness, the evil eye.

The collection opens with a map of Israel and the Sinai Peninsula that lets the visitor know right off that there are Bedouins and there are Bedouins. That is, the Bedouins of the Negev, where there is enough rainfall to sustain grain crops and herds, live quite differently from the Bedouins of the southern Sinai Peninsula, who live off high mountains, orchards and hunting, or the Bedouins of the eastern Sinai coast, who survive by fishing.

The first exhibit is a tent set up in desert sand. The Bedouins call their tents "houses of hair" because of the different animal hairs from which they are woven. The winter tent, always set up on the leeward side of a hill to protect from the wind, is made of black goat's hair that keeps everything inside waterproof. The tent's size varies depending on a Bedouin's wealth. Status is maintained by the number of center poles in a tent.

The tent is divided by a curtain woven in

an ornate pattern that hangs between men and women's sections. As the opening display shows, the part of the tent reserved for men is the center of hospitality. A mannequin can be seen brewing coffee while playing a *rabbaba* — the one-stringed Bedouin violin that is a precursor of the modern violin. The rabbaba in the display evoked a Bedouin to recently test it out for a few friends.

"When he first tried to play it, though," said Goren, "he said, 'The rabbaba is thirsty.' The string is made of the hair of a horse's tail, and it had gotten dry sitting here. So he went outside and found the sap of a pine tree and rubbed it on the string the way the Bedouins do."

After guests finish touring the museum, they are invited to sit on the pillows of a Bedouin tent set up in the back yard, where Salim, a Bedouin from a nearby tribe, grinds and brews fresh Arabic coffee and answers questions in Hebrew, Arabic or broken English about Bedouin life.

The museum's visitors are largely a blend of Israeli tourists and Bedouins. For some Israelis the attraction is to learn about the folklore of a people who preceded them on the land. For others, though, explained Avi Navon, the chief guide, the Bedouin museum is a link with the desert. During the time Israel occupied the Sinai Desert, many Israelis grew to love its stunning mountain vistas, wide-open spaces and free-wheeling life style.

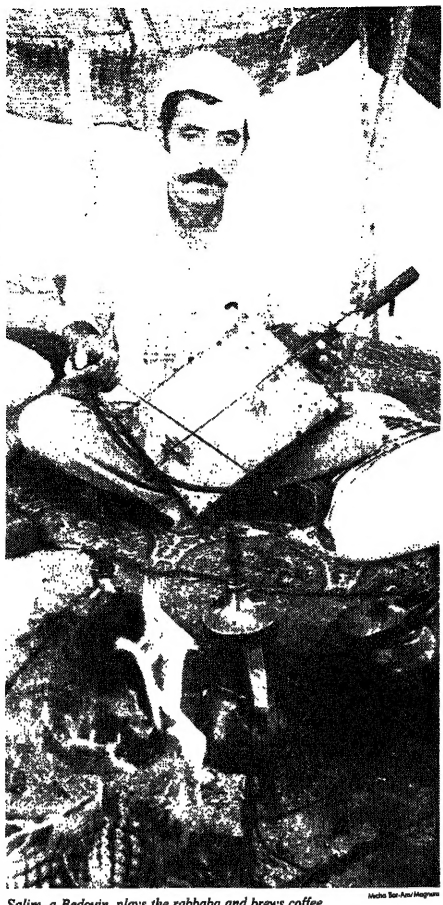
As for the Bedouin visitors, Navon said, each generation reacts differently. "The very young Bedouin children come and look around like they are young Indians looking at a display of the old American West. Everything for them is new. Those Bedouins between the ages of 20 and 40 behave like they are meeting some old lost friends. They remember that this piece is for cooking and this one for grinding coffee, even though they themselves may have barely used them."

Navon recently had a graphic demonstration of this middle generation's memory. One of the most striking pieces in the museum is a life-size model of a *ghitar*, or wedding camel. Before the days of pickup trucks, the Bedouins would bedeck a camel with carpets and jewelry and use it to transport the bride to the wedding house.

"One day I was showing a Bedouin around," recalled Navon, "and he stopped in front of the wedding camel and started to shake. He said, 'This is the ghitar,' and he started to name every ornament on it by its Bedouin name. Then he said, 'This is the first time I have ever seen a ghitar.' I said, 'How could that be, you know all about it?' It turned out that everything he knew about it had been passed onto him by his mother in telling stories about her wedding."

Maybe that is why ultimately the museum leaves a bittersweet taste: delight over the culture that has been preserved under a rod, but a sadness at the way in which it has almost disappeared outside, not only in Israel but throughout the region.

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Salim, a Bedouin, plays the rabbaba and brews coffee.

The Mod of Handmade Roquefort

ROQUEFORT-SUR-SOULZON, France — It is a matter of life and death before this remote limestone village, with its red-tiled roofs and steep, narrow roadways, comes to life again. The normal year-round population of 300 will swell to 2,000 when workers return, as they do for seven months each year, to make the fragrant blue cheese that has brought Roquefort recognition around the world.

Soon the shepherds will gather their cheese-making tools and the affluence will continue the cycle of aging, transforming the young white cylinders of whole milk from

PATRICIA WELLS

the sturdy Lacmau sheep into the prized, bluish-green-veined Roquefort. The chilly, humid, open maze of limestone cellars some 11 stories beneath the village will carry on their mysterious work as spores of *Penicillium roqueforti* float through the air, clinging to water-soaked rocks, to stalwells, to the thick slabs of oak that line the natural caves.

By now, an unusual band of local bakers has begun fashioning the bizarre, 20-pound (9-kilogram) loaves of dense rye bread that will be cooked in a scorching hot oven (the form a thick, black crust, capturing the moisture inside), then left to mold away for two or three months in the caves. The white center has sprouted a powdery, gray-green mass of *Penicillium*, it will be dried, pounded, strained, then carefully sprinkled over the cheese curd.

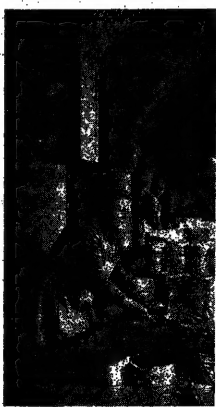
Of course, the world being what it is today, relatively little Roquefort is really made this way. Often the *Penicillium* is a liquid, created in a laboratory, not the folkloric green powder that holds the mystery of France's third-favorite cheese (after Camembert and chèvre).

And not all the milk comes from the 80,000 sheep that make their home on the pastureland that hugs this southwestern village, a good hour's drive north of Montpellier. A small, commercial percentage of the milk comes from the Pyrenees and Corsica.

Each year about 16,500 tons of Roquefort are aged in the windy caves, and that is the only cheese in the world that has the right to bear the name Roquefort. By law, it must be made with whole, raw milk from Lacmau sheep in the eight southern departments of France and in Corsica. About 80 percent of that cheese is made by machine.

Eleven companies have the right to make Roquefort. Société Roquefort makes about 56 percent of all Roquefort cheese, while six artisanal cheesemakers play a comparatively minor role, each making about 700 tons of Roquefort annually.

One such minority cheesemaker is Gabriel Coulet, a house run by two fourth-generation Roquefort broccards, Gabriel and Pierre Laur. Working with about 200 local farmers, they make all their Roquefort by hand. Their farmers raise only Lacmau sheep — silly-looking animals with triangular heads and ears that stick straight out. The breed is prized not only for the quantity and quality of its milk, but also for its milk's resistance to the past few decades, breeding and selection have doubled the amount of Roquefort these sheep can produce, reducing the need for milk from outside the imme-



Each year about 16,500 tons of Roquefort are aged in the windy caves, and that is the only cheese in the world that has the right to bear the name.

diate region. Twenty years ago the average sheep gave about 100 liters (21 gallons) of milk a year, enough to make seven whole 2.5-kilogram wheels of Roquefort. Now, when all goes well, each sheep produces a whopping 170 liters.

The sheep give milk from December through July, so this is the season in which Roquefort is made. The Laur brothers' cheesemaking process begins at the farm, where the raw morning and evening milk is strained through cotton mesh, then heated to a tepid 30 degrees centigrade (86 degrees Fahrenheit). Natural rennet is added. In about two hours, the milk has curdled.

The cheesemakers cut the curds into cubes. Working with his bare hands, he transfers the cottage-cheese-like mass into perforated molds, sprinkling, then massaging in, the famous rye bread mold.

The cheese rests in the molds in a chilled room for three or four days, then is turned three times daily to make sure the cool air circulates as the whey drains off, assuring the beginning of an even affluence, or aging. Later the cheese is unmolded, then salted by hand, with sea salt from Narbonne, three days on one side, two days on the other.

About 10 days after the whole process begins, these pale ivory cylinders are transported to the Gabriel Coulet cellars in the center of town. There they are punched full of holes from end to end to help the live cheese breathe and to stimulate the growth of the blue-green mold.

Now it is time for the caves to do their work. Here the temperature is a steady 8 or 9 degrees centigrade year round, with a constant 95 percent humidity. The cheeses (at this stage, they are called *petites*) are stacked on their rounded edges, lined up so the cool drafts can circulate for two to three weeks.

Then to slow, but not halt, the maturing process, each cylinder is enveloped in a thick sheet of tin, assuring that for the next few months the cheese will age and the mold spread very slowly.

The tin-wrapped cheese is sent to cold-storage rooms around the village, where it will rest for anywhere from three months to a year or more. Then it is unwrapped, checked for quality, and wrapped in foil bearing the official red sheep seal certifying that it is authentic Roquefort.

So what is the difference between handmade and machine-made Roquefort, and what are the visual clues? It is the first week that makes the difference, readily apparent to the eye and the palate.

A traditional Roquefort is a pale, ivory white. Yellowed cheese is a sign that liquid *Penicillium* was used, not, as some might assume, a sign that the milk is richer. In a good handmade cheese the rather aggressive, blue-green veins should spread almost all the way out to the edges of the cheese. In most machine-made versions, the veins are a palish green, clustered in the center of the cheese.

Because the traditional cheese is formed and pressed by hand, the curds retain a bit of moisture as the cheese ages, making for a cleaner, less crumbly cut. The curds of the industrial version turn almost to a puree, resulting in a drier cheese that crumbles and falls apart when it is cut.

Then there is the question of salt. Generally, cheese mixed with rye mold is less fragrant, since along with the natural mold you get protective bacteria, so the cheese needs less preserving and thus less salting.

Roquefort should smell, not stink: The aroma should be fresh, lactic and pleasing. The cheese should taste fresh, alive, clean, with a luxurious texture. It should be soft and moist enough to spread easily. It is natural for Roquefort to sweat a bit, suggesting that it has retained enough liquid. Dried-out cheese tends to get bitter and acidic.

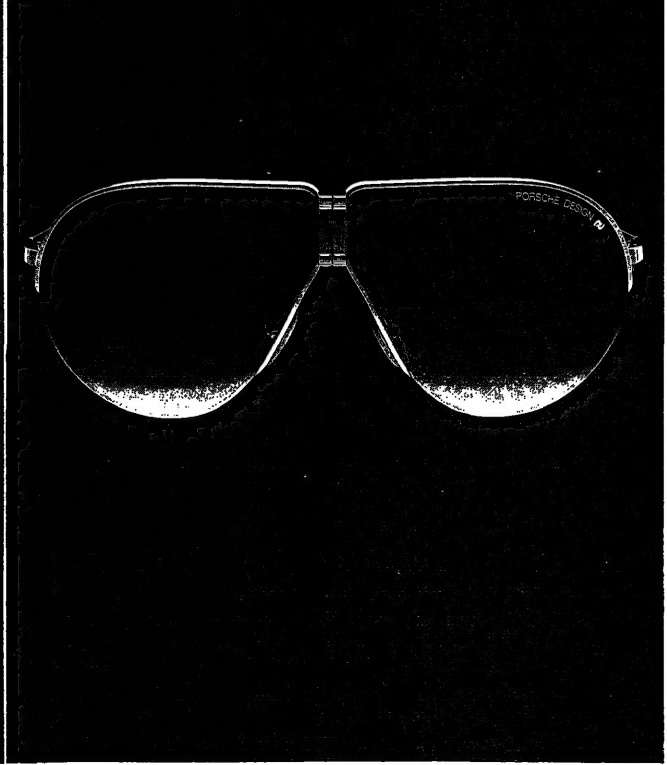
Roquefort should be stored in the refrigerator, wrapped in aluminum foil, then in plastic wrap, to retain its moisture. Allow the wrapped cheese to sit at room temperature for two or three hours before serving.

Visitors to Roquefort-sur-Soulzon may tour the model aging cellar at the Société des Caves, open daily all year, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and New Year's Day 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2-5 p.m. During July and August, an English-speaking guide is on hand. Tel. 65-50-21-65. Bring sweaters or wear warm clothing.

The Gabriel Coulet cellars are not open to the public. Their cheese can be purchased in the village (3, Avenue de Laurens, 65-59-50-21) and, in Paris, at most fine cheese shops, including Androux, 41 rue d'Anvers, and Fromage Saint Hubert, 21 rue Vivienne.

The Rimless Folding Glasses
Die Rimless Faltbrille
PORSCHE DESIGN

by CARRERA



NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	1,000,000	40.00	39.00	+1.00
Merck	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amgen	1,000,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00

Market Sales				
NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

NYSE Index				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

AMEX Diary				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

NASDAQ Index				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJBA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

NYSE Diary				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
DJIA	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
S&P	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

NASDAQ Diary				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00
AMEX	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	+1.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Shakes Off Boesky Scandal

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange shot higher Thursday in active trading as the market shook off repercussions of the Wall Street insider-trading scandal.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 34.03 points to 1,860.65 as investors moved resoundingly into high-quality blue chip issues.

The advance, which began Wednesday as a flight from takeover issues to the quality stocks that comprise the Dow, spread to the broader market.

Gainers outnumbered losers 1,305-368 among the 2,026 issues traded.

On the Big Board, 156.1 million shares changed hands, compared with 183.3 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the market reacted to the insider selling that occurred during the first half of the week, when investors responded to news that Ivan F. Boesky, the arbitrator, had agreed to pay \$100-million to settle charges of insider trading.

Investors realized that the weakness we experienced early in the week dragged down a lot of quality issues that had nothing to do with the scandal," said Peter DeFuzzo, senior executive vice president in the equity trading department at Shearman & Sterling.

AT&T said investors had become a little more confident. The better prices took root early in the week gave buyers a chance to purchase stocks Thursday at lower prices, they noted.

Less Sensitive climbed 2% to 81% after falling sharply Wednesday.

A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Goldman said the Dow bounced from technical support at 1,800, its 200-day moving average.

Mr. Goldman predicted that the Boesky case would continue to be a market factor. He said one healthy result of the scandal will be that the "mania" will be taken out of "merger mania."

Goodyear Tire was the most active NYSE-listed issue, driving ahead 1 1/2 to 43. Goodyear, which was threatened with a takeover by Sir James Goldsmith, said it would buy the financier's stock and undertake a restructuring program that will include the sale of several subsidiaries, expense reductions and an early retirement program.

AT&T followed, jumping 3/4 to 26 1/2. USX was third, climbing 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Among other blue chips, IBM jumped 1/2 to 123 1/2. Sears and Roebuck advanced 1/2 to 56 1/2. General Motors advanced 1/2 to 72 1/2. Eastman Kodak snapped on 2 1/2 to 67 1/2 and General Electric climbed 1 1/2 to 77 1/2.

Pharmaceutical issues proved popular. Merck advanced 3/4 to 105 1/2 and Upjohn climbed 2 1/2 to 95 1/2.

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Among other blue chips, IBM jumped 1

100% High Low Close

viewed as his father's successor. The National Association of Se-

By Arthur Higbee An Wang said Wednesday that curities Dealers has elected Joseph First Chicago Corp. has named
William J. McDonough as vice

DEAL YOURS	HEALTH SERVICES
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TO RENT/SHARE **INTERNATIONAL CLASSIC RED** **HOTEL KURHALS**

REAL ESTATE	REAL ESTATE	AUTO CONVERSION
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[illegible]

ITALY

MILAN FURNISHED APARTMENT to let. \$900 monthly. London 820 0512

[illegible]

ARISTOCATS

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains Slightly in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar rose slightly Thursday in quiet trading in New York, assisted by corporate buying but locked in a narrow range as traders awaited further reports on the U.S. economy.

The U.S. currency closed at 2.0125 Deutsche marks, up from 2.0055 DM on Wednesday, at 1.6295 yen, up from 1.6235; at 1.6730 Swiss francs, after 1.6705; and at 6.5865 French francs, up from 6.5675.

The British pound slipped to \$1.4145 from \$1.4193.

"I think traders right now have a moderately bearish mentality and are afraid to take it higher or lower because the economic data have not created a drive in any direction," said Carmine Rotundo of Security Pacific International.

He said the dollar had firmed Thursday largely because of end-of-month and end-of-year buying to meet companies' dollar needs.

"Right now, everybody is waiting for the trade numbers," he said. The U.S. government report on the October merchandise-trade deficit is due out Wednesday.

Mr. Rotundo said that the dollar fell within a range of \$12.5 cents to \$13.5 cents "if the dollar may inch up."

In London, the dollar ended unchanged Thursday.

M-1 Rose \$9.4 Billion In Early Part of Month

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$9.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$712.3 billion in the week ended Nov. 10, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The previous week's level was unreported at \$703.4 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and travelers checks.

It retreated slightly against the mark, to close at 2.0062 DM after 2.0080 on Wednesday, and against the Swiss franc, to 1.6682 francs from 1.6692.

It strengthened slightly against the yen, however, rising to 162.65 yen from 162.40, and against the French franc, to 6.5695 from 6.5675.

The pound slipped to \$1.4110 at the close in London from \$1.4183 on Wednesday.

The release Thursday of U.S. personal income and spending figures for October had little impact on trading, dealers said.

In Frankfurt, the dollar fell to 2.0075 DM at the afternoon fixing Thursday, from 2.0198 DM on Tuesday. West German financial markets were closed Wednesday.

In Zurich, the U.S. currency closed unchanged at 1.6690 Swiss francs after 1.6685 francs on Wednesday.

(UPI, Reuters)

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Bonds Rally, but Sterling Sector Skids

By David Ross

LONDON — As Eurobonds generally rallied Thursday, four well-regarded borrowers tapped by five-rate dollar-bond market where dealers reported renewed — if still selective — buying interest for the first time in some weeks.

The issues saw strong enough demand to each close at or inside total fees, but dealers and syndicate managers said they were still not sure if this foreshadowed a significant return of investor interest in dollar-straight bonds generally.

But while dollar straight ended 1/4 to 1/2 point higher, with most other sectors also firmer, sterling bonds plummeted.

Prices of some fixed-rate sterling Eurobonds fell by over a point, with the widely watched World Bank 114-percent bond issue due 1993 down 1/4, to close at 96 1/4.

One dealer said Thursday's drop reflected heavy selling by continental European investors.

In the dollar-straight sector, however, investors cut U.S. inter-

est rates may be poised to ease has not been discouraged by recent economic data, as prices were marked up in line with Wednesday's sharply higher close in the U.S. domestic market.

And, on the strength of these gains, the New York Credit Corp., IBM Japan Ltd., Nippon Hydro and Mitsubishi Trust Finance (Asia) Ltd. issued a total of \$300 million of new bonds.

All were launched with yields over comparable U.S. Treasury bonds that were stronger than the spreads that had prevailed in the market, but syndicate managers said they did not necessarily believe that this marked a general shift in the pricing of new bonds.

Thursday's four issues offered yields between 40 and 70 basis points above U.S. Treasury bonds, while the two issues launched Wednesday — including a \$100-million bond issue for top-rated Mutual of America Life Insurance Co. — were launched with spreads of 30 basis points.

People are feeling much more comfortable now, and that's why we're seeing better points off issue prices," said a syndicate manager at a leading European bank.

"We're all feeling more optimistic," he added.

With the reduction in overhang of supply that had been weighing on the dollar Eurobond market, investor demand for Thursday's \$100-million, 74-percent, seven-year Mercedes bonds was exceptionally strong, dealers said.

The issue, which had been priced to yield a fine 40 basis points above U.S. Treasury bonds, traded well inside total fees through the day, and closing at a discount of 1.18.

IBM Japan also saw strong demand for its 74-percent five-year bond issue, yielding 57 1/2 basis points above Treasuries, and closing inside fees at a discount of 1.55.

Some syndicate managers did feel the pricing of these two issues could foreshadow a general move towards launching bonds with tighter spreads to U.S. bonds.

Carl C. Ichni, a takeover stock speculator, issued a statement Wednesday confirming that the SEC had asked him for information, but he insisted that he was not a target and had done nothing wrong.

While Morgan Grenfell and Scrimgeour have moved quickly to being apparent transgressions to

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London Dollar Rates

Currency	The Dollar
Deutsche mark	2.0062
French franc	6.5695
Swiss franc	1.6682
Pound sterling	1.4110
Japanese yen	162.65

Source: Reuters

BOESKY: Sold Off Stock

(Continued from Page 1)

serves as a catalyst in corporate takeover attempts.

Jeffries confirmed earlier this week that it had been subordinated by the SEC. On Wednesday a former senior executive at Jeffries said he had also received a subpoena — a request for information that he did not focus on his own activities but asked for details about the relationship between the firm's chairman, Boyd L. Jeffries, and Mr. Bosky.

The former Jeffries executive, Michael C. Singer, refused to disclose the contents of the subpoena. People with knowledge of the investigation said it did not focus on his own activities but asked for details about the relationship between the firm's chairman, Boyd L. Jeffries, and Mr. Bosky.

Jeffries has played a critical role in a number of corporate takeovers as what is known in Wall Street parlance as a "third market" firm.

This means that because it is not a member of the New York Stock Exchange, it can make trades in stocks listed on the exchange before it officially opens for the day or after it has closed. Exchange members are forbidden to make such trades outside the official hours.

The company has thus provided a mechanism for takeover specialists to quickly and quietly acquire large amounts of a company's stock, much of which may be in the hands of arbitrageurs who have been speculating on the likelihood of a takeover bid.

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Asian Insider Rules Called Inadequate

Jukebox: Seizing on CDs

(Continued from first finance page)

videotapes are more costly and take more time to reproduce than CDs.

But Thom Kildrin, president of Laser Video Music Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, disputed that assertion, at least for the volume production of videotapes. He said that master tapes from record companies could be reproduced to optical laser disks in three days.

The 12-inch laser disk offers vivid images that are superior to those of tape, he said, but the advantage of digital sound.

The Laser Video system is unusual in that it contains a modern computer in Cambridge. The mainframe keeps track of when the box is turned on, which songs are played and revenue, at 50 cents a play. Through a diagnostic program, it also detects when a machine needs servicing, although it is designed to be impervious to smoke, beer and even barroom brawls.

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Fujitsu Wins Contract

Tokyo

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. won an order and signed a letter of intent to supply to two Colombian companies a digital telephone switching equipment worth 10 billion yen (about \$61 million), a company spokesman said Thursday.

The definition is vague," said Kunio Misaki, analyst at Nikko Securities.

The SEC announced last week that the well known U.S. stock speculator, Ivan F. Bosky, had paid \$100 million in retained profits and penalties to settle charges of illegal insider trading.

In Japan — Asia's largest securities market — insider trading is barred but the rules apply only to corporate officers or persons holding 10 percent or more of the outstanding shares of a company.

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INSIDER: Questions About Self-Policing in London

(Continued from first finance page)

completes on future personal dealings through B.

Chiefly as a result of such guidelines, Scrimgeour's Vickers & Co., the London brokerage unit of Citicorp, blew the whistle on the first two alleged insider cases in London's regulated environment.

Scrimgeour's Los Angeles branch notified Morgan Grenfell after the office discovered Mr. Collier's alleged attempt to place an undisclosed stock trade through the Citicorp unit.

On Wednesday, Scrimgeour's London headquarters announced it had uncovered a second undisclosed trade. This time, it said, the trade involved a private client employed by British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., a diversified group active in a string of recent takeover bids. The employee was not identified.

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SPORTS

Gabriela Sabatini: At 16, Bounding Upward

By Peter Alfano

NEW YORK — Here in Argentina, people approach her on the street, kissing her hand or cheek. She is seen in television commercials there and Japan, where her photogenic smile is a natural for promoting color film. Just 16 years of age, and in her second full year on the women's professional tennis tour, Gabriela Sabatini continues to move upward, now ranked No. 10 in the world; and yet, among teen-age sensations, she is only No. 2.

The remarkable success enjoyed by Stiffi Graf of West Germany this year has overshadowed the progress made by Sabatini. Graf has won eight tournaments, defeated Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd for the first time, and jumped to No. 3 in the rankings. And she is only 17.

It has been suggested that Peter Graf, Stiffi's father, has shrewdly picked his spots on the tour calendar, scheduling difficult draws at the expense of the field of an easier tournament. "With Gabriela," said her coach, Patricio Apey, "the idea is to play the better players as often as she can to improve for the future instead of going to the smaller tournaments and winning."

At this point, however, Graf does appear to be the more talented of the two. Sabatini, on the other hand, is a natural for the future.

The three-point goal, used experimentally at varying distances by several conferences in the past, will be uniform in 19-10-9 inches (48-25-23 centimeters) from the center of the basket. The National Basketball Association's three-point range, by comparison, is 23-9.

The short-range three-pointers should be easy pickings for the "Forty, 50 teams, many more, could win a national championship. I think there's just unbelievable talent."

—Dean Smith, North Carolina coach

likes of Steve Alford, Reggie Miller and Doug Anderson.

The team that was voted for four points, said Walt Hazzard, who coaches Miller at UCLA. "I think there's just unbelievable talent."

There are no dominating teams this year. If five or six guys had it, they'd be the NBA, "there would have been," said Jim Broome, coach at Syracuse. "All the Final Four teams of last season's NCAA tournament have lost a lot."

Louisville and maybe North Carolina could be dominating, but it's still wide open.

Coach Danny Crum's Cardinals have reached the Final Four three of the last five seasons and are highly regarded this season despite the loss of Billy Thompson, Matt Wagner and Jeff Hall.

"I can't realistically see us in the Final Four," Crum said. "However, there have been other years when I couldn't either and we were there."

Smith feels that Peris Ellison, Louisville's star of last season's championship game, and only a sophomore, makes the Cardinals a top contender. Crum believes that North Carolina will rank among the nation's best.

"I can't think of another team that had more No. 1-ranked recruiting class than they've had," Crum said. "And they've got two more 'high school' all-Americans coming in this year."

Further advanced, a result of conditioning and mental toughness, as much as a better all-around game. Graf is seeded No. 2 in the Virginia Slims championship and is expected to win in New York in the final.

Graf survived a surprisingly strong challenge Wednesday night from Lori McNeil of Houston, winning by 7-5, 4-6, 6-2 to move into the quarterfinals of the tournament, while Sabatini lost, 6-4, 6-4, to the No. 4 seed, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia. The Associated Press reported from New York.

(Czechoslovakia's Helena Sukova of West Germany, No. 6, defeated Zina Garrison of the United States, 6-3, 7-5, to complete the first round of the year-ending tournament at Madison Square Garden.)

Although they are the players most often mentioned as rivals for the future No. 1 ranking, Sabatini and Graf are double partners, a pairing that can keep opponents with the two best top players for a while. Sabatini's "I'm happy to play with Stiffi," Sabatini said. "When we're doubles, we're friends."

She still appears shy, although she will conduct an occasional interview in English, rather than relying solely on Apey as her interpreter. She has learned from watching Ameri-

cans television, Sabatini said, an art form that is a companion to young tennis players who spend a good deal of their time in hotel rooms. She also spends the better part of her time away from tennis in Florida, making an occasional visit to her home in Buenos Aires.

"I miss it, especially my brother," she said. "My parents usually travel with me. When I am home, people come up to me. In Argentina, they love me. I think it's nice."

Apey has said all along that his goal was to bring Sabatini along slowly, trying to avoid making tennis an obsession. In March 1985, when he burst on the scene like a spring flower, Sabatini was a 16-year-old girl from Argentina, who was slowly learning to come to the net on occasion, and her serve is becoming something other than just a way of putting the ball in play.

Perhaps her most impressive tournament was Wimbledon, where she advanced to the semifinals on the slick grass courts that favor the serve and volleyer. She lost to Navratilova. "Gabriela convinced me there that she can do it, can play some serve and volley," Apey said. "She is only 16, remember."

"She is 5 feet 8 and still growing," Apey said. "Physiologically and mentally, that can lead to problems, so the physicians said not to work her too hard. And it is also important to enjoy life and be happy when you are growing up. Gabriela is a happy child."

During her occasional automobile trips from one tournament site to another, Sabatini will serenade her coach, singing her favorite songs. "It is nice to hear her sing instead of listening to the radio," he said.

She mingles more with the other players, now, rather than with just her friends from Argentina. "I can talk more to them now," she said. "I understand what's going on."

Progress is being made on the court, too. Sabatini's forehead is still her most formidable shot. But she is slowly learning to come to the net on occasion, and her serve is becoming something other than just a way of putting the ball in play.

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Gabriela Sabatini, in just her second full year on the women's professional tennis tour, in her match against Helena Sukova in Madison Square Garden.

College Basketball: A Season of Change

By Dick Joyce

NEW YORK — The U.S. college basketball season begins this week with one long shot and several long shots: the new three-point field goal and no clear-cut favorite to win the NCAA championship.

"We have a game now, with this three-point play," said Dean Smith of North Carolina, one of the few major-college coaches who likes the rule change.

"Forty, 50 teams, many more, could win a national championship. I think there's just unbelievable talent."

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Celtics Teach Some Respect

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Atlanta Hawks, with 50 victories last season in the National Basketball Association, said a 7-1 mark this season.

NBA FOCUS

son, wanted to believe that a younger generation was ready to challenge the championship. But when defending champion Boston, the league's oldest team, and the Hawks, with some of its best players, met Wednesday night for the first time this season, it was the Celtics who won, 111-107.

The Celtics scored eight consecutive points for a 20-4 lead with five minutes left and went on to win their 45th consecutive home game, including 42 at Boston Garden.

Kevin McHale, who led the Celtics with 30 points, said the Hawks were "right up there, one of the five top teams in the league."

But Larry Bird said, after scoring 29 points, that "we didn't play very well and we still beat them. To tell the truth, we're not really worried about them. We'll be back soon."

There also is Indiana guard Alford, the only member of the gold-medal Olympic team still playing college ball, versatile 6-11 Henry Manning of Kansas, the "Nervous" Ellison of Louisville, Reggie Williams of Georgetown, Kenny Smith of North Carolina and UCLA's Larry Bird.

One of the game's brightest stars, Notre Dame junior guard David Rivers, was shown from a van in an automobile accident in Ames, suffering a 15-inch (38-centimeter) laceration on his forehead. Although he was hospitalized for two days, he is expected to be able to play about 15 to 20 minutes a game when the season opens.

Although Robinson is the only big dominating center returning, Tim Horford, the 7-1, 250-pound freshman at Miami, is expected to make his college debut Dec. 30 at Boston against last year's champion and Louisiana State.

Those two big men are to go head-to-head in a game Feb. 7. The flow of talented freshmen into Division I programs was slowed by the NCAA's decision that players who had been in Division I for more than one year, such as Jayson Williams of Duke, are ineligible to play.

But Tyson will encourage comparisons if he wins the World Boxing Council title from Trevor Berbick last Saturday night.

By Ed Schuyler Jr. The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — Jimmy Jacobs, a boxing historian and the co-manager of 20-year-old Mike Tyson, has said that he expects Tyson to win the world title in 1987.



FLYING — Philadelphia's Danny Salazar flew over Boyce Salazar during Wednesday night's game; but Toronto landed a 2-2 tie on Wendell Clark's goal with 1:25 to play.

Young Mike Tyson Seeks to Make History Saturday

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Fouts Out of Chargers' Game

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Rhum Skipper Is Run Down

The Associated Press

PARIS — An Indian cargo ship collided Thursday with a trawler running drills in the Route du Rhum transatlantic yacht race, but rescued the skipper, according to race officials.

Oliver Moussy, in radio contact with the race command post, said that he was safe aboard the Indian cargo ship Jalavihar, headed for Montreal.

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Transition

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WASHINGTON — Activated Navy officers, including those who have been in the service for 20 years, are being reassigned to civilian jobs.

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Scoreboard

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NHL Standings

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Basketball

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Award for Sabin

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